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ENGLISH SPELLING

ITS RULES AND REASONS

BY

W. A. CRAIGIE, LL.D., D.LITT.

*Professor of English in the University of Chicago
and Co-Editor of the Oxford English
Dictionary*

NORWOOD EDITIONS
1977

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NEW YORK
F. S. CROFTS & CO.

1927

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MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BY THE VAIL-BALLOU PRESS, INC., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

PREFACE

The main object of this book is to give a clear and concise account of the several elements which have combined to produce the great variety so noticeable in the spelling of English. The results of this combination are frequently so contradictory, and so incapable of being reduced to any one rule, that they have naturally created an impression that English spelling is a hopeless chaos. The first step towards correcting that impression is to obtain a clear idea of the reasons for the variety in the forms, and of the sources from which they are usually derived. It will then be seen that most of the peculiarities have a historical basis, and to that extent are legitimate, however much they may be in opposition to each other and to the pronunciation of the present day.

While abundant illustrations of the various types have been given, and lists of the prominent exceptions, the book is not intended to serve as a complete work of reference, or as an authority to decide between two or more possible forms. This purpose is fully served by any good dictionary under the words in question, or by the list of "Disputed Spellings," which some of them contain. The chief variations between American and British practice have, however, been noted, and other

instances in which different spellings of common words are in use.

It is impossible to treat properly of spelling without touching upon the subject of pronunciation, but it is not necessary for this purpose to enter in detail into the phonetics of English. Spelling is so little dependent upon pronunciation, that the latter requires to be considered only in specifying the sound represented by a particular letter or letters, more especially when there is some clear variation in this respect, as in *again*, *either*, *patriot*. On this account special phonetic symbols are not employed here, the sounds being indicated in the simplest manner which will enable them to be identified.

It will be obvious that the plan on which this presentation of English spelling has been made will also render the book of value as a guide to the sources of the language itself.

W. A. CRAIGIE

The University of Chicago

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ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS

Eng. = English
F. = French
Gr. = Greek
L. = Latin
Sc. = Scottish
U. S. = United States
med. = medical
naut. = nautical
pron. = pronounced, pronunciation

* Indicates that the word has a variant spelling or pronunciation, which will usually be found in an adjacent paragraph or list.

I. II. III. These numbers correspond to the Parts of the book, and indicate the class to which a word belongs.

ENGLISH SPELLING
ITS RULES AND REASONS

INTRODUCTION

ENGLISH SPELLING

ITS RULES AND REASONS

INTRODUCTION

THE SOURCES OF ENGLISH SPELLING

The irregularities of English spelling, and the difficulty of reducing it to any fixed rules, are in great part due to the variety of the elements of which the language is composed. English is, and has long been, of a mixed character, made up of words derived from different sources; and to a great extent this difference of origin is reflected in the spelling. Several classes of words retain more or less exactly a type of spelling which is distinctive of the language from which they are derived; and while they are consistent with each other, they are at variance with those which have similar sounds, but come from a different source. Hence such contrasts in spelling between words of identical sound as *rain* and *reign*, *strait* and *straight*, *flocks* and *phlox*, *time* and *thyme*, *him* and *hymn*, each of which is written in the way to which its origin entitles it, regardless of purely phonetic considerations.

The types which it is most important to distinguish, in order to grasp clearly the results of this difference of origin, are the following.

A. The native English, appearing in most of the words which go back to Old English (Anglo-Saxon); very common also in words of one or two syllables adopted from the other Germanic languages (Scandinavian, Dutch, Low German), from Old French, and from various other sources. This type dates in the main from the respelling of Old English which took place after the Norman Conquest, with later modifications which continued to be made down to the middle of the seventeenth century, and to a minor extent down to the modern period.

To this type belong such words as *sun, moon, heaven, earth, day, night, life, death, king, queen; white, black, great, small, broad, narrow; speak, think, throze, cast, teach, learn, seek, find; apple, butter, carry, digging, eddy, fatten, glossy, hummock*, etc.

B. The early French, adopted either from the speech of the Normans or from the Continent, and forming a real part of the language from the thirteenth or fourteenth century.

To this belong such words as *cage, chance, chamber, circle, guard, guile, jelly, juice, language, money, value, vault; certain, feudal, royal, strange, very; attach, conquer, discover, ensue*.

C. The adapted Latin, partly introduced through French forms differing only slightly from their Latin

originals, and partly by direct adoption from the classical tongue.

To this belong such words as *capital, censure, decision, effect, religion; captive, circular, definite, feminine, general; calculate, certify, emerge, imitate, persecute, sacrifice*.

D. The unadapted Latin and Romanic, containing words taken over from these languages without alteration; the nouns frequently retain the original form of their plurals.

To this belong such words as the Latin *arena, formula, inertia, larva, spatula; apparatus, census, circus, cumulus, fungus, hiatus, nucleus, senatus; aquarium, decorum, fulcrum, maximum, opprobrium; humbago, ratio*, with such plurals as *formulae, fungi, fulcra*, etc.; the Spanish or Italian *gondola, guerrilla, influenza, siesta, sonata, vendetta; canto, cargo, desperado, falsetto, mulatto, negro, oratorio, piano; vermicelli*, etc.

E. The Greek, usually not taken over directly, but modified in accordance with Latin habits of transcription. This includes both adapted and unadapted forms.

To the former class belong such words as *aeronaut, aphorism, architect, catarrh, character, genealogy, hemisphere; acoustic, Æolian, eccentric, ecstatic, heterodox, hydraulic, phonetic; analyse, catechize, paralyse*.

The second class is exemplified in *asphyxia, hysteria, lithia, myopia, neuralgia; acme, anemone, catastrophe, epitome, syncope; hypothesis, neuritis, phlebitis; chorus*,

exodus, narcissus, papyrus, rhombus; asylum, gymnasium, gypsum, museum, pelargonium; phenomenon, ichneumon, gnomon.

F. The modern French, in which the French spelling is retained, whether the pronunciation remains as in French or has been modified towards an English basis.

To this class belong such words as *aigrette, beau, belle, bureau, crochet, depot, fête, manège, menu, queue, raconteur; apropos, encore.*

G. The exotic element, including miscellaneous words from various languages.

Such are *llama, manna, mazurka, pagoda, pajama, polka, quagga, vodka, zebra, zenana; hookah, rajah; alkali, houri, khaki, mufti; Kaiser, kangaroo, kraal, kraken, quartz, simoom, taboo, wampum, wigwam.*

Although each of these types has special features, it is not necessary, and would not be practical, to keep them absolutely separate in an analysis of the principles of English spelling as a whole. Very commonly a native word and one of foreign origin will not only contain similar sounds, but will have those sounds represented in exactly the same manner. For example, the Romanic words *beast, part, gown, dinner, supper*, are spelled on the same basis as the native *least, hart, town, inner, upper*. To draw any distinction between the different classes when they coincide in this manner would be giving undue prominence to etymology. For practical purposes, it is sufficient to recognize three main

types of spelling, the first of which includes the native types, and those which are most closely related to them, while the second covers the large contributions from the classical and Romanic tongues in which different principles can be clearly observed, and the third comprises the medley of exotic forms which either in sound or spelling are most remote from the natural English standard.

PART I

THE NATIVE AND ALLIED NORMAL
TYPES

CHAPTER I

WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE

The general principles which can be observed in the spelling of these are the following.

1. Short vowels ¹ are indicated by
 - (a) a final consonant or consonants, as *cap*, *rapt*; *bed*, *bend*; *tin*, *tint*; *miss*, *mist*,
 - (b) two consonants followed by **e**, as *dense*, *serve*, *bronze*.
2. Long vowels ¹ are indicated by
 - (a) the absence of a following consonant, as *pa*, *me*, *fly*, *go*, *do*.
 - (b) a single consonant followed by **-e**, as *take*, *eve*, *ride*, *hope*, *tune*.
 - (c) being written with two letters, e. g. **ai**, **ay**, **aw**, **ea**, **ee**, **ie**, **oa**, **oo**, as in *train*, *day*, *law*, *heat*, *free*, *die*, *dye*, *boat*, *boot*.
3. The diphthongs are regularly written with two letters e. g. **oi**, **oy**, **ou**, **ow**, as in *coin*, *boy*, *noun*, *town*.
4. Consonants are normally written single after the long vowels and diphthongs, as in *fail*, *read*, *seem*, *boat*, *feud*; *tale*, *cede*, *time*, *note*, *tube*. After short

¹ For the meaning of these terms see pp. 16-19.

vowels **f, l, s, z**, are usually doubled as in *staff, fell, grass, buzz*; the doubling of others is rare.

5. The following are the usual values of the single consonants:—

p as in pad	f as in fat	j as in jest
b " " bad	v " " vat	g(=j) ⁸ as in gist
t " " ten	s " " send	m as in map
d " " den	c(=s) ³ as in cent	n " " nap
k " " kit	x(=ks) as in box	l " " lip
c(=k) ² as in cat	z as in zest	r " " rip
g ² as in got	s(=z) as in rise	w " " wet
		y " " yet
		h " " hat

6. The usual consonantal groups are as follows:

th as in thin	ck as in neck
th " " then	qu " " quit
sh " " ship	ng " " ling
ch " " chip	nk " " link
tch " " pitch	wh " " when
dg " " lodge	gh (silent) as in straight

7. The following words illustrate the usual modes of writing the consonants when (1) initial, (2) final after a short vowel, (3) final after a long vowel.

* When not followed by **e, i, or y**.

⁸ Before **e, i, or y**.

WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE

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	p	b	t	d	
1	pad	bog	ten	den	
2	tap	rob	net	red	
3	tape, reap	robe, daub	mete, meet	cede, seed	
	f	v	th	th	
1	fist	vest	thin	then	
2	stiff	live	pith	with	
3	fife, waif	drive	both, oath	clothe	
	c, k	g	ch, tch	j, g, dg	
1	cat, kit	go, get	chin	jet, gem	
2	cock	bog	rich, ditch	ridge	
3	take, seek	league	teach	age	
	s	c	z	sh	
1	send	cell	zest	ship	
2	less	fence	buzz, whiz (z)	wish	
3	crease	ace	craze	leash	
	m	n	ng	l	r
1	man	nut		lip	rat
2	rain	tun	hang	pill	tar
3	tame, roam	tune, soon		pile, peel	stare, stair
	w	wh	y	h	
1	wag	when	yet	hill	

Notes on the Consonants

1. Exceptional doubling occurs in a few words, viz. *ebb*, *add*, *odd*, *egg*, *banns*, *inn*, *linn* (Sc.), *err*,

bitt (naut.), *butt* (noun), and optionally in *repp*, *burr*, *whirr*, *nett* (adj.), *sett* (in special senses), *bott*; frequently also in proper names, as *Webb*, *Cobb*, *Dodd*, *Todd*, *Begg*, *Scroggs*, *Penn*, *Finn*, *Lynn*. In *ebb*, *add*, *odd*, *egg*, *inn*, *err*, the double consonant is retained (in contrast to *web*, *sad*, *rod*, etc.) to preserve the word from the insignificant appearance it would have if written *eb*, *ad*, *od*, etc.

2. Absence of the usual doubling of *s* occurs in *gas*, *yes*, *this*, *bus*, *thus*, *us*; but *as*, *has*, *was*, *his*, *is* are normal, since *s* in these words has the value of *z*. A single *z* is written in *coz*, *quiz*, and optionally in *whiz*. The spelling *of* (= *ov*) distinguishes the preposition from the adverb *off*.
3. The sound of *k* is represented by that letter before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *keep*, *kid*, *kye* (= *kine*, *cows*); and by *c* before *a*, *o*, *u*, as in *cap*, *cod*, *cup*; but one or two Scottish forms have *k* before *a*, as in *kale* or *kail*, *kame* or *kaim* = English 'cole', 'comb'.

The same rule commonly holds for *sk*-, and *sc*-, as in *sketch*, *skid*, *sky*, beside *scale*, *scoff*, *scum*; but *sk* is used before *a* in *skate*, and before *u* in *skulk*, *skull* (of the head; but *scull*, an oar), *skunk*.

Before *l* and *r*, *c* is constant, as in *clean*, *cream*, *scream*.

The doubling of *k* is represented by *ck*, as in *back*, *neck*, *kick*, *block*, *buck*; *c* by itself occurs only in the foreign words *lac*, *sac*, *tic*.

k is written after *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, as in *elk*, *bank*, *ark*,

ask; but **c** occurs in *arc, talc, disc* (more commonly *disk*).

The combined sound of **kw** is represented (after Old French and Latin practice) by **qu**, whether the word is of native or foreign origin, as in *quack, quart, queen, quick, quit*. The same combination is used after **s**, as in *squash, squat, squeal, squirm*.

4. Final **v** is written only in *Slav* (also *Sclav*), to avoid confusion with *slave*. In all other words it is followed by **-e**, not only in those with long vowels, as *save, leave, drive, grove, groove, move*, but also after short vowels in *have, give, live, dove*, etc. (The retention of the **-e** is due to the former writing and printing of such words with **u**, as *saue, groue, liue*; when **v** replaced **u** the **e** was allowed to remain after the short vowels as well as the long.)
5. The two sounds of **th**, heard in *thin* and *then*, are not distinguished in writing; but the latter, when final, is usually denoted by the addition of **-e**, as in *blithe, lathe, lithe, scathe, seethe, swathe, tithe, writhe*. A distinction is thus made between the nouns or adjectives *bath, breath, cloth, loath, or loth, sheath, sooth, teeth, wreath*, and the verbs *bathe, breathe, clothe, loathe, sheathe, tecthe, wreathe*. Compare also *lath* and *lathe, swath* and *swathe*. The **e** is not written, however, in *booth, mouth* (vb.), *smooth, with*, which have the voiced sound, nor in plurals as *laths, oaths, paths, youths*.
6. The sound of **s** at the beginning of a word is most

frequently denoted by that letter, as in *sack, seed, sell, sent, site, sock, soap, sum*; but before *e, i*, and *y* a number of words have *c*, as *cede, celi, cent, cite*. This difference depends on the origin and etymology of the word; those with *c* are mainly from French, Latin, or Greek. Native words have regularly *s*. (See List 1.)

When final the sound of *s* is variously expressed:

- (a) with one *s*, as in *gas, this, thus*; see p. 12 above.
- (b) with *ss*, regularly in other words after short vowels, as in *grass, less, kiss, toss, fuss, puss*.
- (c) with *se* in certain words after long vowels and consonant-groups, as in *case, lease, loose; pulse, tense, horse*.
- (d) with *ce* in other words of similar form, as *face, nice, choice, truce; since, farce*.

The variation between *-se* and *-ce* depends mainly on the origin of the word, but *-se* is regular after *o, oo, ou*, and usual after *r*, while *-ce* is regular after *i*, and usual after *a* and *n*. (See List 2.)

7. The sound of *z* at the beginning of words (none of which are of native origin) is always denoted by that letter, as in *zeal, zest, zone*; but at the end of a word it may be represented by *z* or *zz, s, se, and ze*. The forms with *z* or *zz* are by far the least usual. Examples are:

(a) with *z* or *zz*; *buzz, fizz, frizz, fuss, muss, whizz* or *whiz; coz, quiz*.

(b) with *s*; *as, has, his, is, was; lens, Mars*. Also

all such plurals as *cabs, beds, legs, bells, hams, pens, cars; babes, odes, frames, panes, cares*; and all third person singulars of verbs having similar endings, as *robs, leads, begs, tells, fades, tames, shines*, etc.

(c) with **se**, as *cheese, choose, ease, lose, noise*, etc.

(d) with **ze**, as *blaze, freeze, furze, prize*, etc.

Some are written with either **-se** or **-ze**. (See List 3.)

Compound Consonants

1. The sound of **ks** is represented by **x**, but also by **ks**, **cks** (**cs**) and **kes** as in *tax, tanks, tacks, and takes*.

(a) **x** is used in words in which the combination is permanent; as *lax, tax, wax, sex, vex, fix, mix, ox, box, coax, Manx, minx; next, text*. Note *axe* (with final **e** but short vowel) in English use (U. S. *ax*).

(b) **ks** is used when **-s** is added to form the plural, or the third person singular, of a word ending in **k**, as *beaks, creaks, seeks, oaks, rooks; barks, clerks, forks; banks*.

(c) **cks** occurs when **-s** is added to a word ending in **ck**, as *lacks, tacks, whacks, recks, bricks, flocks, ducks*. The plural of *sac* is naturally *sacs*.

(d) **kes** occurs when **-s** is added to a word ending in **ke**, as *bakes, takes, likes, chokes, pokes, dukes*.

2. The sound of **tsh** is represented at the beginning of words by **ch**, as in *chat, cheek, chin*; at the end by **ch** or **tch**, as in *reach, catch*.

ch is used after long vowels, as in *beach, reach*,

teach, beech, speech, coach, pouch; after *l* and *r*, as in *belch, filch*; *arch, march, perch, birch, church*; and after *n* as in *branch, haunch, French, trench, finch, bunch*. After *l* and *n*, however, the sound is frequently reduced to *sh*.

tch is used after short vowels, as in *catch, match, fetch, witch, botch, Scotch, crutch, Dutch*. But *ch* alone is written in *much, such, rich, which*.

3. The sound of *dzh* is represented at the beginning of words by *j* or *g*; at the end by *ge*, or *dge*.

j is used before all vowels, as *jack, jest, jib, job, just*; *g* with this value only before *e* and *i*, as in *gem, gent, germ, gest, gibe, gill* (measure), *Gill, gin, gist*. No native word begins with this sound; the majority are of French or Latin origin. (Cf. Part II.)

ge is used after long vowels, and after *l*, *n*, and *r*, as *cage, rage, liege, siege, huge; bilge, bulge; flange, cringe; charge, merge, urge*.

dge is used after short vowels, as *badge, hedge, bridge, lodge, judge*.

4. The sound of *ng* (as in *long*) + *k*, occurring only at the end of a syllable, is represented by *nk*, as in *blank, link, trunk*. An exceptional form is *zinc*.

The Vowels

By the 'short vowels' of English are commonly meant those heard in the words *cap, pet, pit, top, cut*. But *u* also frequently denotes the vowel heard in *put*,

push. The number of short vowels occurring in monosyllables is therefore six.

Short **a** is not normally represented by any other letter. Short **e** is frequently represented by **ea**, and short **o** by **a**. Short **i** may be represented by **y**, but not in native monosyllables, except a few proper names, as *Lynn*, *Pym*. The **u** of *cut* is frequently represented by **o**, and that of *put* by **oo**. For examples of these variants see chap. iii.

A word containing a short vowel normally ends in one or more consonants, as *ten*, *tend*, *tends*; *shell*, *shelf*; *long*, *length*; but after two consonants many words have a final **e**. This **-e** is necessary after **c** and **g**, when these express the sound of **s** and **j**, as in *fence*, *dunce*, *bridge*, *hinge*; it distinguishes the sound of **s** from that of **z** in such words as *else*, *grilse*, *pulse*, *dense*, *tense*, as compared with *ells*, *grills*, *pulls*, *dens*, *tens*; it is regularly written after **v**, as in *delve*, *helve*, *shelve*, *twelve*; and in a few other words, as *lapse*, *axe* (Eng.), *adze* (Eng.), *bronze*.

The 'long vowels' of English are those which are heard in the words *take*, *eve*, *wide*, *home*, *tune*; *ma*, *law*, *room*. The first five correspond to the names of the letters **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, **u**; of these **i** and **u** are actually diphthongs, as are also **a** and **o** in standard English pronunciation.

In some interjections the length of the vowel is indicated by the addition of **h**, as in *ah*, *bah*, *pah*, *eh*, *oh* (also *o*), *boh* (also *bo*), *foh*, *poh*, *pooh*.

In addition to these ways of representing the long vowels, a number of others are commonly employed.

1. The long **a** of *take* can be represented by
ai as in *ail, bait, gain, main, paint, strait*
ay " " *bay, clay, day, lay, stay, way*
ei, ey, as in *feint, veil, vein; prey, they, whey*
2. The long **e** of *eve* is more commonly represented by
ee as in *bee, flee, tree; creep, leak, weep*
ea " " *bean, clean, deal, leap, read, steal*
ie " " *field, fiend, grief, mien, priest, yield*
3. The long **i** of *wide* is also represented by
ie as in *die, lie, pie, tie, vie*
y " " *by, cry, fly, try, why*
ye " " *dye, rye*. Also **y-e** in dialect or archaic forms, as *byke, byre, dyke* (and *dike*), *lyke* (*wake*); and in (Eng.) *tyre* (of a wheel) = (U. S.) *tire*. For **y** and **y-e** in words of Greek origin, see Part II, chap. ii.
4. The long **o** of *home* is also represented by
o as in *go, no, so*
oe " " *doe, foe, hoe, roe, toe*
oa " " *boat, coal, float, moan, toast*
5. The long **u** of *tune* is also represented by
ue as in *cuc, due, hue, sue*
ew " " *dew, few, hew, mew, news*
6. The vowel of *ma, pa*, is usually expressed by **a**, as in these words, or by **ah** (see above).

7. The vowel of *law* is also expressed by **au** as in *caul, fault, fraud, haul, laud*

For further variations in the notation of the short and long vowels see chap. iii.

The Diphthongs

The diphthong heard in *boil* is written with **oi** before consonants, as *coil, coin, point, noise*, and with **oy** when final, as *boy, joy, toy*. It is not a native sound and occurs chiefly in words from older French.

The diphthong heard in *loud* is written with **ou** before consonants, as in *cloud, pound, stout*; with **ow** when final, as in *cow, how, now*, and in some words before **l** and **n**, as *fowl, howl, clown, down* (but not in *foul* adj., *noun*), also before **d** in *crowd*.

The Vowels before -r

The five short vowels are normally lengthened before **r**; **ar** is pronounced with the **a** of *ma*, and the combinations **-er, -ir** become nearly or altogether the same in sound as **-ur**. This change is not denoted in any way in writing; the spelling is the same as if the vowels remained short and distinct (as they do in Scottish, except **a** which is lengthened in certain words), e. g. *far, hard, fern, serve, stir, girl, form, sort, fur, turn*.

The long vowels acquire a more open sound before -r, but this is not denoted by the spelling: *fare* is written on the same model as *fame*; so *near* and *neat*; *mire* and *mine*; *store* and *stone*; *moor* and *mood*.

The Southern English lengthening of *a* and *o* in such words as *staff*, *shaft*, *chance*, *plant*, *ask*, *mast*, *bath*, *path*; *off*, *soft*, *cross*, *post*, *cloth*, is also left unrepresented in the spelling, which is based upon the original short sound of the vowels in these words.

CHAPTER II

WORDS OF TWO OR MORE SYLLABLES

By the adding of suffixes a large number of words of two syllables are formed from monosyllables, e. g. *rob*, *robber*, *robbing*; *silk*, *silken*, *silky*; *short*, *shorten*, *shortly*, *shortness*; *stout*, *stouter*, *stoutest*, *stoutish*, *stoutness*. Many other words also occur in English, which, though not formed in exactly the same manner, belong to the same types and are spelled on the same principles. With regard to all these the following points have to be observed:

1. When the ending begins with or consists of a vowel (as *-ed*, *-en*, *-er*, *-ing*, *-ish*, *-y*), a short vowel in the stem is normally indicated by two or more consonants following it, as in *handed*, *handing*, *handy*; *milker*, *milking*, *milky*; *lodger*, *lodging*; *catching*, *catchy*; *lengthen*, *lengthy*.

On this account, if a short-vowelled monosyllable ends in one consonant, this is doubled before an ending beginning with a vowel, as in *hopping* from *hop*, otherwise the distinction between long and short vowels would be obscured, and *hoping* might be formed from either *hop* or *hope*. Hence the frequency of such forms

as *happy, rubber, setter, sadder, bigger, swimming, sunny*, etc. There is, however, no doubling of *v*, so that *giver, giving*, have the vowel short as in *give*, without distinction in spelling from the long *i* in *diver, diving*.

A consonant already doubled remains, as in *stiff, stiffer, stiffish* (also *stiffly, stiffness*), *pass, passer, passing*; *tell, teller, telling*; *crack, cracker, cracking*. But *ll* is reduced to *l* before the ending *-ly*, as in *dully, fully*, and optionally before *-ness*, as *dul(l)ness, ful(l)ness*. Also in *skilful, wilful, fulfil, thralldom*.

Examples of words with short vowels which are not directly formed from monosyllables are:—

apple, dapper, ripple, supper; rabble, pebble, dibble, rubbish; mattock, letter, mitten, butter; adder; meddle, riddle, sudden; cackle, sickle, buckle; haggard, higgles, nugget; raffle, differ, scuffle; gather, tether, hither; hassock, whistle, jostle; amber, nimble, number, dimple, bundle, under, banter, etc.

2. If a monosyllable containing a long vowel ends in *-e*, this is suppressed before endings which begin with a vowel as *wade, waded, wader, wading*; but not in other cases, as *wide, widely, wideness*. In all such cases a vowel before a single consonant is normally long: contrast *latter, later; better, Peter; hidden, hiding; hopping, hoping; stunning, tuning*.

3. Such forms as *fail, speak, roar, boil, shout, bark, perch, form*, etc., naturally undergo no change before

any ending, as the nature of the vowel is already indicated in the spelling.

ENDINGS

The chief endings (not always of uniform origin) to be found in words of this class are the following:

Beginning with a Vowel

- ar beggar, cellar, collar; liar
- ard haggard, niggard, blizzard, buzzard; coward
- ed hatted, petted, podded, studded; booted
- el barrel, vessel, morsel, cudgel
- en garden, happen, fatten, mitten; heathen
- er adder, banker, ledger, temper; paper, piper
- est largest, reddest, strongest; leanest, whitest
- et bracket, basket, limpet, socket, bucket
- ic attic, classic, traffic, public; tunic
- id pallid, limpid, horrid; stupid
- ing matting, bedding, stocking, running; reading
- ish brackish, reddish, thinnish, longish; whitish
- ist artist, faddist, druggist; typist
- it rabbit, sennit, summit, worrit
- ock haddock, mattock, hillock, hummock, tussock
- om fathom, bottom, blossom, buxom
- on wagon, ribbon, button; bacon, beacon
- or actor, doctor; sailor, tailor
- ot ballot, carrot, maggot; pilot
- y happy, eddy, ruddy; baby, easy, lazy

Beginning with a Consonant

- dom kingdom, serfdom, wisdom; freedom
- le ankle, settle, middle, bottle; needle
- ler rattler, settler, cobbler, cutler
- less artless, endless, sinless, witless; tuneless
- ly badly, shortly; lately, newly, wisely
- ness freshness, hardness, softness; rawness, slowness
- ship hardship, lordship, worship; township

Before -le, a double consonant is written after a short vowel, and a single consonant after a long; compare *saddle, cradle; pebble, feeble; riddle, bridle; cobble, noble; rubble, ruble*. See chap. iii.

The *e* of -le is lost before endings beginning with a vowel, as *settle, settled, settler, settling; rattle, rattly*; but remains before consonants, as *settlement, brittleness*.

In all the words given above the stress falls on the first syllable. There are also many words of which the spelling is regular, in which the stress falls on the second syllable. The difference between the two classes may be clearly observed by comparing the following pairs of words: *ha'ggard, rega'rd; le'tter, dete'r; a'rtist, resi'st; stu'pid, forbi'd; su'mmit, permi't; bu'tton, upo'n*.

When the stress falls on the second syllable, the rules for the spelling of monosyllables apply. Words with this stressing may belong either to the native or the

foreign element of the language. Many of the latter, however, have special features which are illustrated in Parts II and III. Others are included here.

Miscellaneous Examples of Common Types

1. *With Short Vowels*

aback, dispatch, mischance, perhaps, remand
afresh, bedeck, defend, forget, regret
adrift, befit, enrich, forbid, permit
across, aloft, belong, beyond, despond
abut, bestud, consult, disgust, rebut

2. *With Vowels Before r*

apart, disarm, enlarge, regard, remark
concern, converse, deter, prefer, subvert
athirst, confirm, infirm, unfit, ungird
adorn, consort, inform, remorse, retort
absurd, concur, imburse, return, unfurl

3. *With Long Vowels or Diphthongs*

(There is naturally the same variety in the representation of these as in the simple words.)

1. awake; abate, escape, evade, regale
afraid, await; astray, defray; unveil
2. asleep, between; agree, esteem, proceed
beneath, bequeath; demean, repeat, reveal
3. alike, beside; despise, divine, provide
belie, untie; decry, defy, espy

4. abode, alone ; devote, explode, remote
bemoan, approach, encroach ; ago, hallo
5. endue, ensue ; denude, dispute, obtuse
askew, bedew, renew
6. because, default, defraud ; guffaw, withdraw
7. befool, behoof ; baboon, dragoon, saloon
8. adroit, despoil, uncoil ; convoy, employ
9. abound, aloud, devout ; avow, renown

From the above types, words of three syllables are frequently formed by the addition of endings, especially **-er**, **-ing**, **-ish**, and **-y** as *gather*, *gatherer*, *gathering*; *kitten*, *kittenish*; *hillock*, *hillocky*; and **-less**, **-ness**, as *fathomless*, *meaningless*, *suddenness*. Note the insertion of **k** in *traffic*, *trafficker*, *trafficking*. When the stress is on the second syllable, the doubling of the consonant after the short vowels has to be noticed, as *befit*, *befitting*; *begin*, *beginner*; *forbid*, *forbidden*. In this, as in other respects, the spelling of these words follows the general rules already laid down.

CHAPTER III

IRREGULAR AND AMBIGUOUS FORMS

In the words illustrated in the preceding chapters the spelling is based on definite principles, and uncertainty can arise only in a limited number of instances, such as the use of *s* or *c*, of *s* or *z*, of *g* and *j* to express the same sounds.

There are, however, many words in which, for one reason or another, these principles are disturbed, and the spelling fails to denote the sound with perfect certainty, or suggests a pronunciation which is not the true or usual one. The chief varieties of these irregularities are the following.

Consonants

1. The rule that a short vowel is followed by two or more consonants, and a long vowel by a single consonant, does not apply in a number of instances. The absence of doubling is specially to be noted in the case of *v*, which is written single after both long and short vowels, as in *hăving*, *săving*; *sěven*, *even*; *liver*, *diver*; *hőver*, *rover*; the number of words with short *a*, *e*, *i*, and *o* before *v* is very large. It is doubled only in

navvy to distinguish that word from *navy*. Other instances of lack of doubling in native or naturalized types are *linen*, *widow*, *British*; *risen*; *lizard*, *wizard*, *wizen*; *body*; *dozen*; *bosom*, *woman*. But the great majority of words of this type are of classical or Romanic origin: see Part II, chap. ii.

Single consonants are also written after double vowels, even when these denote a short sound, e. g. in *ready*, *steady*, *deafen*, *weapon*; *bloody*, *flooded*, *double*, *trouble*, *couple*, in contrast to such words as *reddish*, *ruddy*, *budded*, *bubble*, *supple*, which have the same vowels.

Before the ending *-ler* some words have *t*, as *butler*, *cutler*, others *tt* as *settler*, *tattler* (from *settle*, *tattle*). Note also *medlar*, *meddler*; *pedlar*, *-ler*, and *peddler*.

2. No distinction is made in spelling between the *th* of *frothy* and that of *brother*, which differ as in *breath* and *breathe*. The latter is the more frequent sound, as in *brother*, *clothing*, *father*, *fathom*, *feather*, *gather*, etc. The commonest words with the *th* of *breath* are *filthy*, *frothy*, *healthy*, *lengthen*, *monthly*, *pithy*, *slothful*, *strengthen*, *wealthy*; either sound is used in *smithy*. In such words as *athirst*, *athwart*, *enthrall*, the *th* is naturally that of *thin*.

3. No distinction is made in spelling between the single and double sounds of *ng* which are heard in *singer* and *finger*. The latter (= *ng* + *g*) is the more usual, as in *anger*, *angler*, *bangle*, *bungle*, *conger*,

dangle, etc., and in *longer*, *longest*; *stronger*, *strongest*; *younger*, *youngest*. The former occurs mainly in derivatives from verbs, as *hanger*, *hanging*; *singer*, *singing*.

4. Unusual ways of representing the consonants are:
f by **gh**, in *draught*, *laugh* (*laughing*, *laughter*),
chough, *cough* (*coughing*), *enough*, *rough* (*rougher*,
 etc.), *slough* (= skin), *tough*, *trough*.

p by **gh** in *hiccough* (also, and properly, *hiccup*).

k " **gh** in *hough* (= hock)

" **ch** in *ache* (= ake)

g " **gh** in *aghast*, *ghastly*, *ghost* (*ghostly*)

" **gu** in *guess*, *guest*, *guild* (also *gild*), *guilt*. See
 Part II, chap. iii, pp. 72-3.

t by **d** in the ending *-ed* (see chap. iv). In *eighth*
 the *th* denotes the double sound *t* (as in *eight*) fol-
 lowed by *th* (as in *ninth*).

s by **sc** in *scythe* (properly *sythe* or *sithe*).

" **c** in *cinder* (properly *sinder*).

z " **ss** in *hussy*.

Vowels

Irregularities in these arise by (a) using one vowel to represent a sound usually expressed by another, (b) using short-vowel types when the vowel is long, and long-vowel types when it is short. In some cases both features are present.

A

Exceptional representations of the short vowels occur in *any*, *many* (with **a** = *ě*); *England*, *English*, *pretty* (with **e** = *ĩ*); *women* (with **o** = *ĩ*), *once*, *one* (with **o** = *wũ*); *bury* (with **u** = *ě*), *busy*, *business* (with **u** = *ĩ*). Other instances of variation in the use of short and long vowels fall under the following headings.

1. The **o** of *pot* is represented by **a** after **w** (**sw**, **tw**), **wh** and **qu** (**squ**), as in *want*, *watch* (*swamp*, *twaddle*), *what*, *quarrel* (*squabble*). The number of these is considerable, and only a few are written with **o** as *quod* (prison), *swob* (and *swab*), *swop* (and *swap*) *wobble* (and *wabble*). See List 4. **a** is also written for **o** in *scallop*.

2. The **u** of *cut* is represented by **o**, in a considerable number of words, chiefly before **m**, **n**, **ng**, **th**, **v**, and after **w**, as in *some*, *son*, *among*, *other*, *dove*, *word*. See List 5.

3. The vowel of *put* is not distinguished from that of *cut* in a number of words beginning with **b**, **p**, and **f**, as *bull*, *bush*, *butcher*, *pudding*, *pull*, *push*, *puss*, *put*; *full* (adj. and verb), *fuller*; also in the ending *-ful*, as *awful*, *dreadful*. See List 8.

This vowel is also denoted by **o** in *to*, *bosom*, *wolf*, *woman*, *worsted*.

4. The long **a** of *fate*, *fare* is denoted by **e-e** in *ere* (before), *there*, *where*, *e'er* (= ever), *ne'er*

(= never); and by **ea** in *yea*; *bear*, *pear*, *swear*, *tear*, *wear*; *break*, *steak*, *great*.

5. The long **e** of *feat*, *fear*, is denoted by **ei** in a few words, viz., *either*, *neither* (also pronounced with a long **i**), *sheiling*, *weir*, *weird*, and by **ey** in *key*. Other words having **ei** with this value are of Romanic origin: see Part II, chap. ii.

Also **ie** in a number of words, as *belief*, *believe*, *bier*, *field*, *fiend*, *priest*, *thief*. See List 24.

6. The long **i** of *fry* is denoted in a small number of words by **ai**, **ay**, **ei**, **ey**, viz., in *ay* or *aye* (= yes); *heigh-ho*, *height*, *sleight*, *either*, *neither* (see above); *eye*, *eyot*.

7. The long **o** of *mote*, *more* is denoted by **ou**, as in *boulder*, *dough*, *soul* (see List 9), and by **ow**, as in *blow*, *crow*, *bowl*, *own* (see List 10). **ow** also occurs freely in terminal unstressed syllables, as in *arrow*, *bellow*, *billow*, *borrow*, *elbow*, *fellow*, *gallows*, etc., and *ough* in *borough*, *furlough*, *thorough*. But *felloe* (of a wheel) has **oe**.

8. The **a** of *ah* is represented by **au** in *aunt* and (varying with the **aw** of *law*) in *daunt*, *gaunt*, *haunt*, *haunch*, *launch*, *paunch*; in *draught* (also *draft*), *laugh*, the vowel is variously pronounced as long or short.

This vowel in combination with **r**, regularly written **ar** as in *far*, *farm*, is exceptionally represented by **er** in *clerk*, *Derby* (Eng., not U. S.); *sergeant*. Compare the similar use of **ear** in *heart*, etc. (p. 33). These exceptions are due to the retention of an old spelling

when the sound had normally changed from **er** to **ar**, as in *dark*, *start*, from older *derk*, *stert*.

9. The **aw** of *law*, or a sound approximating to this, is denoted by **oa**, **oo**, and **ou**, in *broad*, *broaden*, *abroad*; *door*, *floor*; *bought*, *brought*, *fought*, *nought*, *ought*, *sought*, *thought*, *wrought*; *ourn*, *course*, *concourse*, *court*, *four*, *fourth*, *mourn*, *pour*, *source*.

10. The **oo** of *room* is represented in a variety of ways which normally denote other sounds, as **o** in *do*, *ado*, *two*, *who*, *whose*, *whom*, *womb*; **oe**, **o-e** in *shoe*, *combe*, *lose*; also in *move*, *prove*, etc. (see Part. II, pp. 62-3).

ou in *brougham*, *ousel*, *stoup*, *through*, *wound*, *you*, *your*, *youth*, and in many Romanic words. (See Part II, chap. ii.)

u in *ruth* (*ruthful*), *truly*, *truth* (*truthful*)

ue, **u-e**, in *clue*, *gruesome*, *rue*, *rueful*, *slue* (also *slew*), *true*; *fluke*, *rune*, *Yule*, and in a number of Romanic words. See List 32.

ew in *brew*, *chew*, *shrew*, *strew*, etc., and past tenses like *blew*, *drew*. See List 11.

eu in *sleuth* (*hound*).

B

Short vowels are expressed by long-vowel types of spelling in the following instances.

1. In the monosyllables *bade*, *have*, *give*, *live*, *gone*, *shone*; in many words of two syllables with medial *v*,

as *gravel*, *clever*, *liver* (see List 12); and in a few words with other consonants as *British*, *body*, etc. (see p. 28 above).

2. In many words with **o** = short **u**, occurring especially before **m**, **n**, and **v**, as in *come*, *none*, *dove* (see List 5).

3. In words with **ou** = short **u**, as *couple*, *double*, *trouble*, *flourish*, *enough* (see List 6). Also with **oo** denoting the same sound in *blood*, *flood*.

4. In a few words with **ou** or **ow** = short **o**, viz., *cough*, *trough*, *hough*; *knowledge*, *acknowledge*.

5. In words with short **oo** (= **u** in *put*), as *book*, *foot*, *good* (see List 7). Also with **ou** denoting the same sound in *could*, *should*, *would*.

6. In many words with **ea** = short **e**, as *head*, *deaf*, *breath*, *breast*; *deafen*, *heaven*, etc. (See List 13.) The contrast between this use of **ea** and its normal value (= long **e**) may be seen in *hēather*, *heathen*; *wēather*, *breather*; *hēavy*, *heaving*; *lēaven*, *leaving*.

7. In a few words with **ea** = short **a**, as *hearken* (but *hark*), *heart* (in contrast to *hart* deer), *hearth*.

8. In the exceptional words *again* (pron. with *ai* or *ē*), *said*, *says* (with *ē*), *heifer* (*ei* = *ē*), *friend* (*ie* = *ē*), *vineyard* (vin-), *livelong* (liv-), *rowlock* (*ow* = *ū*), *twopence*, *-penny* (tupp-), *threepence*, *-penny* (thripp-).

Long vowels are denoted by single letters before two or more consonants in a certain number of combinations.

1. Long **a** by **a** in the words *cradle*, *ladle*, *maple*, *acre*, *hatred*. This type of spelling is much more frequent in words of Romanic origin: see Part II, chap. ii.

2. The *a* of *pa* by **a**, chiefly before **lf**, **lve**, **lm** (with silent **l**), as in *half*, *halve*, *palm* (see List 14), and before **th** in *father*, *wrath* (also with **aw**), and (Eng.) *rather*.

3. The **aw** of *law* by **a** before **ll**, or **l** followed by another consonant, as in *call*, *bald*, *halt*, *caldron*, *walnut*; also with **l** silent, as in *talk* (see List 15).

4. The long **i** of *time* by **i** before **gh**, as in *high*, *bright*, *alight* (see List 16), before **ld** and **nd**, as in *child*, *blind*, and some other groups, as *bridle*, *idle*, *sidle*, *stifle*, *climb*, *Christ* (see List 17). Other examples occur in Romanic words: see Part II, chap. ii.

5. The long **o** of *home* by **o**, especially before **-ld**, **-ll**, **-lt**, **-st**, **-th** as in *bold*, *droll*, *colt*, *post*, *troth* (see List 18).

Interchange of **i(e)** and **y**

Nouns ending in **y** change this into **ie** in the plural, as *cry*, *cries*; *fly*, *flies*; *filly*, *fillies*; *story*, *stories*. Verbs ending in **y** similarly have **ie** before **s** and **d**, as *try*, *tries*, *tried*; *carry*, *carries*, *carried*.

This change does not take place if the noun or verb end in **ay** (except in *laid*, *said* from *lay*, *say*), **ey**, **oy**, or **ye**, e. g., *prey*, *preys*, *preyed*.

Final **y** is changed to **i** in some derivative forms, as

daily from *day*; *gaily*, *gaiety* from *gay*. This is regular before **e** in unstressed syllables, as *carrier* from *carry*; *merrier* from *merry*; *skinniest* from *skinny*.

There is considerable variation in the use of **ey** and **ie** in the endings of nouns and adjectives, in place of the more usual **y**. For examples see List 19.

CHAPTER IV

SILENT LETTERS

In the spelling of English a certain number of letters are written which are not sounded in the spoken words. Usually these represent sounds which were formerly uttered but have now been dropped, or they have been inserted at some time to make the origin of the word clearer. In a small number of instances they have been inserted in error. Most of these silent letters are consonants.

The silent letters which occur in native words, and some others which agree in form with these, are the following.

Consonants

- b** when final after *m*, as in *jamb*, *lamb*, *limb*, *climb*, *bomb*, *comb*, *womb*, *tomb*, *coomb*, *crumb*, *dumb*, *numb* (*benumb*), *plumb*, *succumb*, *thumb*; and in the derivatives of these, as *lambing*, *lambkin*, *climber*, *bomber*, *combing*, etc.
- d** in *handkerchief*, *handsel*, *handsome*
- g** when initial before *n*, as in *gnar*, *gnarl(ed)*, *gnash*, *gnat*, *gnaw*, *gnome*. (For *-gn* as in *sign*, see Part II, chap. iii.)

- gh** after vowels in all words except the few in which it is pronounced as *f* (see chap. iii.), or exceptionally as in *hough* (see List 20).
- h** in *forehead, shepherd; Barham, Chatham*, etc. (For initial silent **h** see Part II, chap. iii.)
- k** when initial before **n** as *knack, knacker, knag, knap, knapsack, knar, knave, knead, knee, kneel, knell, knickerbocker, knick-knack, knife, knight, knit, knob, knock, knoll, knop, knot, know, knowledge, knub, knuckle, knur, knurl*
- l** in the combinations **-alf, -alk, -alm, -alve** (see Lists 14, 15). Also in *folk, yolk, holm*
- n** in *kiln* (but also pronounced)
- p** may be silent, or very slightly pronounced, in the groups **mps, mpt**, as in *glimpse, Simpson, Hampton* (Cf. p. 69.)
- r** in the noun *worsted* (**o** = short **oo**)
- s** (inserted by error) in *island* (see Part II, chap. iii.)
- t** after **s**, especially in the combinations **-sten, and -stle**, as in *chasten, christen, fasten, glisten, hasten, listen; chestnut, Christmas; bristle (bristly), bustle, castle, gristle (gristly), hostler, jostle, mistletoe, nestle, pestle, rustle, thistle, throstle, trestle, whistle*. Also after **f** in *often, soften*.
- w** when initial before **r**, as in *wrack, wraith, wrangle, wrap, wrasse, wrath, wreak, wreath, wreck, wren, wrench, wrest, wrestle, wretch, wrick, wriggle, wright, wring, wrinkle, wrist, writ, write, writhe, wrong, wroth, wry; a-wry, be-wray*

before *h* in *who* (*whose, whom*), *whole* (*whole-some, etc.*), *whoop, whore*
 after *s* in *answer, boatswain, coxswain, sword*; and
 in *gunwale* (also written *gunnel*)
 after *t* in *two*

Vowels

The letter *e* is written but not pronounced in the following cases:

1. At the end of words, partly to indicate a long vowel (as in *mate, mete, mite, mote, mute*), partly after certain consonants as *c, g, s, v*, e. g., *fence, hinge, dense, serve*. (Cf. p. 17.)

2. In the ending *-es* when the preceding sound is not a sibilant (i. e., is not *s, z, sh, ch, j*, or their equivalents), as *makes, metes, mites; tunes, serves, etc.*

3. In the ending *-ed* when *t* or *d* does not precede, as *robbed, dragged, judged, turned, served, etc.* (But exceptionally some words may have this *e* sounded, as *blessed, beloved*, and frequently in poetry.)

After this silent *e* the *d* is written when *t* is actually pronounced, as in *capped, backed, asked, stuffed, matched, kissed, taxed, etc.* In consequence of this there are many words pronounced alike but differently written, with *-ed* or with *-t*, according to their origin. Those with *-t* are usually Romanic.

Examples are *packed, pact; tacked, tact; tracked, tract; picked, Pict; ducked, duct; rapped, rapt; massed, mast; missed, mist; trussed, trust*. In *passed* and *past*

both spellings occur. Some past tenses have only the *t* form, as *crept*, *slept*, *kept*, *wept*, *felt*. Others have double forms as *dreamed* (with *d*), *dreamt*; *leaped*, *leapt*.

Exceptional instances of silent vowels in native types are *e* in *yeoman*; *i* in *business*; *u* in *build*, *buy*.

The retention of an older spelling, while the sounds have been reduced, accounts for the exceptional forms *boatswain* (= boas'n), *coxswain* (= cocks'n), *cupboard* (= culbard), *forecastle* (= focsle), *waistcoat* (optionally = wescut), *halfpenny* (= haypěni), *Wednesday* (= Wenzday). *Gloucester* (= Gloster), *Worcester* (= Wooster), and many other names of places and persons, exhibit similar irregularities.

PART II

THE CLASSICAL AND ROMANIC TYPES

CHAPTER I

CONSONANTS

1. Double consonants after short stressed vowels are common in this, as in the previous types, although the absence of any rule in this respect is a feature which has to be specially noticed (see chap. ii). Instances of words exhibiting double consonants are :

cc	peccant, siccative, flocculent, occupy
ff	differ, offer, proffer, suffer
ll	ballad, gallop, propeller, repellent
mm	ammonite, comment, commerce, common
nn	annals, annular, banner, bonnet
pp	appetite, applicant, opportune, opposite
rr	arrogant, barricade, error, mirror, horrid
ss	cassock, incessant, fissile, fossil, gusset

2. When occurring finally after short stressed vowels, **l** and **r** are written single, but **s** is doubled, e. g.

- 1 as in *canal*; *compel*, *expel*, *dispel*, *impel* (etc.); *distil*, *instil*, *nil*; *annul*. Also in *appal*, *control*, *enrol*, *extol*.

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r as in *confer, defer, refer, deter; concur, occur, demur*.

ss as in *amass, confess, depress, express* (etc.), *digress, distress; dismiss, discuss*.

The **l** and **r** are naturally doubled in derivative forms, as: *appalling, compelling; deterrent, concurrence, demurrer*. But not in *conference, deference, reference*, in which the **er** is unstressed.

3. When occurring finally after short unstressed vowels, **l** is written single, but **f** and **s** are doubled.

l as in *cancel, gravel, marvel, revel, travel; argil, council, idol; but idyll and idyl*.

ff as in *bailiff, caitiff, mastiff, plaintiff, pontiff* (but *ponti'fical*).

ss as in *carcass* (also *carcase*), *compass, embarrass, trespass; access, congress, harness, mattress, process, progress*. But *premise* (and *premiss*), *promise, purpose*.

Note *canvas* and *canvass* in different senses.

In derivatives of words ending in **-l**, American usage requires one **l**, while British has **ll**, e. g., *marvelous, marvellous; traveler, traveller*.

4. In native words of the type *aback, along, amid*, the unstressed short vowel is followed by a single consonant. This is also the case in many words of Romanic

or classical origin, as *abash*, *alert*, *amass*, the spelling of which thus agrees completely with the native types. In a large number of words, however, the unstressed vowel is followed by a double consonant, as in *accord*, *adduce*, *affix*, *allot*, etc. In such forms the first consonant belongs to the Latin or Greek prefix, and the second to the stem. The following examples illustrate the combinations of the various consonants which thus occur.

- bb** as in abbreviate (but abridge)
- cc** “ “ acclaim, occur, succumb, ecclesiastic.
Also **cqu** in acquaint, acquest, acquiesce, acquire, acquit
- dd** as in addict, address, adduce
- ff** “ “ affect, diffuse, efface, offend, suffuse
- gg** “ “ aggrieve (but agree) ; suggest
- ll** “ “ allow, collapse, collide, ellipse, illude
- mm** “ “ command, commend, comment, commit, immune
- nn** as in annex, annul, connect, innate
- pp** “ “ apply, oppose, suppress
- rr** “ “ arrest, corrupt, irruption, surround
- ss** “ “ assail, assault ; (= **z**) dissolve, possess
- tt** “ “ attack, attempt.

More rarely the double consonant after an unstressed vowel has a different origin, as in *desiccate*, *paraffine*, *parallax*, *parallel*, *embassy*, *emissary*, *gazetteer*.

One of the most prominent features of the Romanic and Classical types, is the variety of symbols employed to denote the sibilant sounds. This is the result of the extensive palatalizing of the sounds of **s**, **k**, **t**, and **g**, which took place in the early periods of the Romanic tongues, and finally gave rise to new pronunciations while the old spelling was largely retained. The various modes of representing the sounds of **s**, **z**, **sh**, etc., are the following:

1. The sound of **s** is denoted by

- s** as in *asperse, basis, counsel, disuse* (n.), *morsel, prophesy* (v.)
- ss** as in *assess, dissipate, essay, fissile, fossil*
- c** " " *acid, advice, center, civil, dulcet, prophecy* (n.)
- sc** as in *abscess, ascend, crescent, proboscis, scene, scent; acquiesce, coalesce, convalesce, effervesce, precognosce.*

2. The sound of **ks** is denoted by

- x** as in *annex, context, flexible, maxim*
- cs** " " *ecstasy, ecstatic* (also *ext-*)
- cc** " " *accede, eccentric, flaccid, occident*
- xc** " " *exceed, excise, excite*
- xs** " " *exsect, exsiccate*
- xsc** " " *exscind*

3. The sound of **z** is denoted by

- z** as in *amaze, assize, baptize, citizen, lizard*

s as in *accuse, advise, closet, desert; baptism, chasm, spasm*

Also after an unstressed vowel, as in *deserve, disaster, discease, preside, resemble, resent, resolve, presume*. In the same position the letter **x** may represent the sound of **gz** instead of the normal **ks**, as in *exalt, examine, example, exempt*, etc. Compare *exist* (= egzist), with *exit* (= eksit).

ss as in *scissors*; and after an unstressed vowel in *dessert, dissolve, possess*

sc as in *discern* (also pronounced with **s**)

There is frequent identity of spelling between words pronounced with **s** and with **z**, e.g., *use* (noun) and *use* (verb); *abuse* (noun) and *abuse* (verb); *close* (adj.) and *close* (verb); *diffuse* (adj.) and *diffuse* (verb); note also *pu'rpose* with **s**, but *propo'se* with **z**. In other pairs the difference is shown by the spelling, as *advice, advise; device, devise*.

4. The sound of **sh** is denoted by

sh, when final, as in *anguish, brandish, cherish, famish, finish, furnish; admonish, astonish, demolish, diminish, embellish*, etc. (and derivatives from these as *astonishment*); also in *cushion, fashion, marshal*.

sch, in *schist, schistose, seneschal*; (Eng.) *schedule*.

s, initially only in *sure* (*ensure, insure*), *sugar*; medially in *censure, sensual, tonsure*.

si, after **l, n, r**, in **-sion**, as in *compulsion, convolution; declension, expansion, extension, recen-*

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sion, scansion; aspersion, excursion, immersion;
also in *Asia, Persia*.

ss, in *assure, assurance, fissure, pressure*; * *issue*,
* *tissuc*.

ssi, as in *admission, aggression, cession, compassion, depression*, etc.; *cassia, Prussia, Russia*.

ce, as in *cetacean, cretaceous, fabaceous, setaceous*, etc.; *ocean; sericeous, siliceous*.

ci, as in *ancient, commercial, deficient, facial, financial, gracious, precious, special, vicious*, etc. This use of **ce** and **ci** occurs particularly in the endings **-aceous, -iceous; -acious, -ocious; -icial, -ician**.

chi, in *stanchion*. Also varying with the fuller sound **tsh** in *falchion*, and similarly **che** in *luncheon, puncheon, truncheon*.

sci, in *conscience, conscious, luscious, nescience, nescient, omniscience, omniscient*.

ti, in many words in the endings **-tion, -tious, -tial**, etc., as *action, addition, attention, caution, deception, devotion*, etc.; *ambitious, cautious, contentious, facetious, fictitious*, etc.; *deferential, essential, influential, initial, martial; Egyptian, gentian, Helvetian, Lilliputian, tertian, Venetian; consentient, (im)patience, -ient, quotient, sentient*.

t, in *otiose, expatiate, ingratiolate, licentiate, negotiate, -iable, novitiate, propitiate, satiate, vitiate*.

5. The sound of **ksh** is represented by
 - cti**, in the endings **-ction**, **-ctious**, as in *action*, *affliction*, *affliction*, *auction*, *correction*, *direction*, *dissection*, *inspection*, etc.; *fraction*, *infection*.
 - xi**, in the endings **-xion**, **-xious**, as in *complexion*, *crucifixion*, *defluxion*, *flexion* (also *flection*), *reflexion* (also *reflection*); *noxious*, *innoxious*, *obnoxious*.
6. The sound of **zh** is denoted by
 - z**, in *azure*.
 - zi**, in *brazier*, *crosier* (*crosier*), *grazier*. (But these are also pronounced with *zi*.)
 - s**, as in *casual*, *usual*, *visual*; *composure*, *embrasure*, *erasure*, *exposure*; *leisure*, *measure*, *pleasure*, *treasure*; *usurer*, *usury*.
 - si**, as in *hosier*, *osier*, and especially in the ending **-sion** after vowels, as *abrasion*, *adhesion*, *allusion*, *collision*, *conclusion*, *confusion*, etc.
7. The sound of **ch** (= tsh) in *chase* is usually so written, as in *achieve*, *approach*, *attach*, *archer*, *bachelor*, *debauch*, *merchant*, *niche*, *ostrich*, *purchase*, *urchin*. Final **e** appears in *niche*.
It is rarely expressed by **tch** as in *dispatch*, *escutcheon*.
8. The sound of **j** (in *jug*) is represented by
 - j**, initially as in *Jacobite*, *jactation*, *jaculate*, *Janu-*

ary, jasmine, jasper, jaundice, etc.: after prefixes as in *abject, abjure, conjecture, conjugal, conjunct, dejected, disjoin, ejaculate, eject, enjoy*; and medially as in *cajole, majestic, majesty, majolica, major, majority, marjoram, sojourn, Trojan*.

dj, when the Latin prefix *ad-* is followed by a stem beginning with **j**, as in *adjacent, adjective, adjoin, adjourn*, etc.

g, before **e**, **i** and **y**, in a large number of words, both initially as in *gelatine, geminate, gemmule, gender, general, giant, gibbet, gigantic, ginger, gipsy*, and internally or finally after both vowels and consonants, as in *allege, allegiance, cogent, cogitate, college, contagion, digest, digit, diligent*, etc., *angel, avenge, burgess, converge, danger, disgorge, divulge, energy*.

dge, finally as in *abridge, cartridge, partridge, porridge*; internally as in *budget, gudgeon*. (The origin of some similar forms as *bludgeon, curmudgeon, dudgeon, widgeon*, is doubtful.) Both **dge** and **dg** are written in *abridg(e)-ment, judg(e)ment, lodg(e)ment* (and the native *acknowledg(e)ment*).

The representation of some other sounds may be noted.

1. The sound of **k** is usually represented by **c**, **ch**, or

qu, but in a few words **-ke**, or **-ck** are employed, e. g.

-ke in *convoke*, *evoke* (etc.), *rebuke*, *duke* (but *convocation*, *ducal*).

-ck in *attack*, *re'beck* (also *rebec*).

ch in *cachinnation*, *pulchritude*, and many Greek words (see below).

2. The sound of **ng-k** (as in *banker*) is regularly represented by **nc**, as *detruncate*, *peduncle*, *quidnunc*, *rancor*, *rancorous*, *uncle*, and frequently before **t**, as *adjunct*, *cincture*, *distinct*, *punctual*, *sanctify*, *tincture*, etc. In words of Greek origin however, **nch** also occurs: see p. 53.

For **ng-kw** (as in *banquet*) see 4 below.

3. The sound of **ng-g** (as in *finger*) is regularly represented by **ng** as in native words, e. g., *Anglican*, *Anglo-*, *angular*, *clangor*, *conger*, *congregate*, *congress* (etc.), *elongate*, *fungous*, *ganglion*, *gangrene*, *singular*, *strangulate*, *ungulate*, etc.

For **ng-gw** (as in *anguish*) see 5 below.

4. The sound of **kw** is regularly denoted by **qu**, both initially, as in *quadrangle*, *quadrant*, *qualify*, *quality*, *quantity*, *question*, *quiescent*, etc., and internally, as in *antiquarian*, *aquatic*, *aquiline*, *colloquial*, *consequence*, *eloquence*, *equity*, etc.

The comb. **nqu** expresses the sounds **ng-kw**, in *banquet*, *conquest*, *delinquent*, *jonquil*, *propinquity*, *relinquish*, *tranquil*, *vanquish*, etc.

5. The sound of **w** is represented by **u**, after **s**, as in *assuage*, *consuetude*, *dissuade*, *dissuasion*, *mansuetude*,

persuade, persuasion, persuivant, suasion, suave, suavity, suite.

The comb. *ngu* expresses the sounds *ng-gw* in *anguish, bilingual, consanguinity, distinguish, extinguish, inguinal, language, languid, languish, linguist, sanguinary, unguent, etc.*

6. The sound of *y* is frequently represented by *i* after *l* and *n*, as in *battalion, billiard, billion, brilliant, bullion, collier, medallion, million; bunion, companion, dominion, onion, opinion, postilion, trunnion, union.* After *t* as in *combustion, congestion, question, suggestion*, the sound of *ty* tends to pass into *tsh*. In some words as *guardian, radiant, salient, tedious*, the pronunciation varies between the vowel *i* and the consonant *y* (*rad-i-ant*, or *rad-yant*).

7. The sound of *h* may occur internally (as in native words like *behave, behold*), e. g., in *annihilate, apprehend, cohabit* (etc.), *cohort, nihilism, nihilist, prehensile, prohibit, vehemence, vehicle, vehicular.*

In words which are ultimately of Greek origin certain features of spelling are prominent, viz.

1. *ph* with the sound of *f*, both initially, as in *phantasm, pharmacy, phase, phial, philology, philosopher, phlegm, phonetic*, etc., and in other positions as *alphabet, amphibious, aphorism, asphalt, asphyxiate, blaspheme, elephant, emphatic, euphemism, graphic, metaphor*, etc.

The number of such words in English is very great. In *Sapphic*, *sapphire*, the **pph** is also = **f**.

A few words which came into English at an early date have **f** in place of **ph**, viz., *fancy*, *fantastic*, *fantasy* (but *phantasm*, *phantom*), *frantic*, *frenetic* (also *phrenetic*), *frenzy*; *vial* is also a variant of *phial*. Others which were formerly written with **f** have now **ph**, as *pheasant*, *phlegm*, for earlier *fesaunt*, *flemc*.

2. **ch** representing the sound of **k**, occurring in many words initially as *chaos*, *character*, *chiromancy*, *chloric*, *choleric*, *choral*, *chrism*, *chromatic*, and in other positions as *anachronism*, *anarchy*, *archaic*, *architect*, *batrachian*, *brachial*, *catechism*, *conchology*, *distich*, *epoch*, *eucharist*, *hierarch*, *melancholy*, etc. It may be noted that **ch** has this value in *archangel*, *archidiaconal*, *archiepiscopal*, but that of **tsh** in *archbishop*, *archdeacon*, etc. **cch** occurs in *Bacchanal(ian)*. Initial **sch**- denotes the sound of **sk**, as in *schedule* (U. S.), *schematic*, *scheme*, *schizo-*, *scholar*, *scholastic*, *scholiast*, *school*. **nch** has the value of **ng-k**, as in *anchor*, *anchorite*, *bronchial*, *bronchitis*, *conch*, *conchoidal*, *conchology*, *splanchnic*.

3. **th** with the breath sound, as in *thin*; this also occurs in many words initially as in *thalassic*, *thalloid*, *thaumaturge*, *thearchy*, (U. S.) *theater* (Eng. *theatre*), *theme*, *theology*, etc., and in other positions as *aesthetic*, *amethyst*, *anathema*, *anthropoid*, *antipathy*, *catholic*, *Corinthian*, *enthusiasm*, *hyacinth*, *mathematics*, etc.

4. For initial **r**, Greek words have **rh**-, as in *rhapsody*, *rhetoric*, *rheumatism*, *rhinoceros*, *rhizome*, *rhomb*,

rhyme, rhythm. On the analogy of these *rh* is also written in *Rhætian, rhatany, Rhemish, Rhenish, Rhine, rhubarb*. On the other hand *rachis, rachitic, rachitis*, etc., have *r* only. Similarly *rrh* for medial or final *rr*, as, in *catarrh, diarrhæa, hæmorrhage, hæmorrhoid, myrrh, Pyrrhic, pyrrhonism, scirrroid, scirrhou*.

5. The letter *x* with the sound of *ks*, is frequent in words of Greek origin, both medially and finally, as in *apoplexy, asphyxiate, axiom, doxology, galaxy, lexicon, oxide, paroxysm; calyx, climax, lynx, onyx, phalanx, pyx*, etc. It also occurs frequently in Latin words of similar form, as *axial, dexterous, flexible, laxity, luxury, maxim, proximate; apex, appendix, complex, convex, index, prolix*, etc. A large proportion of the *x*'s in English spelling are of this origin.

Initial *x* with the sound of *z* occurs almost entirely in Greek words (mainly scientific or technical terms) as *xanthate, Xanthian, xanthic, xenial, xenogamy, xiphoid, xylophone*.

CHAPTER II

VOWELS

The feature in which the Classical and Romanic type of spelling differs most notably from the native or normal is in the failure of the rule that a short vowel is followed by a double consonant and a long vowel by a single, in such forms as *hatter, hater; bitten, biter; bonny, bony; stunning, tuning*. For words of Classical and Romanic origin no such rule can be laid down; the use of the single or double consonant depends almost entirely on etymology, and the length of a vowel before a single consonant is a matter of usage, not always explicable from its original value. The contrast between the two principles may be seen in the two following sets of forms. In the first of these the same short vowels are followed by either double or single consonants, the former being the normal type. In the second, the spelling gives no clue to the distinction between short and long vowels, as each is alike followed by a single consonant.

(1) *added, adit; cannon, canon; meddle, medal; mettle, metal; fillip, Philip; Finnish, finish; copper, proper; horrid, florid.*

(2) *aloc, halo; arid, arca; lemon, demon; present, recent; limit, climate; moral, oral; study, student; punish, puny.*

No rule, therefore, except that of origin, can be given for the use of a single consonant after a short vowel in such words as *acolyte, aliquot, Amazon, analyst, dactylic*, compared with the double consonant in *accolade, allocate, ammonite, annelid, idyllic*. The proper spelling of each word must be learned separately.

This lack of distinction between short and long vowel types in words of classical origin is frequently prominent in related or derivative forms. In these, the long vowel of the one, and the short vowel of the other, are represented in precisely the same way, and no general rule for distinguishing them can be given. Examples of this may be seen in *compare, comparison; austere, austerity; atrocious, atrocity; revise, revision*. Similar variations may be observed when the stress shifts from one syllable to another, as *Ara'bian, A'rabic; aro'ma, aroma'tic; gra'mmar, gramma'rian; a'thlete, athle'tic; co'medy, come'dian; sa'tire, sati'rical; i'mpious, impi'ety; me'lody, melo'dious*, etc.

Some examples of the short vowel before the single consonant are:

- a. *adage, adamant, adequate, agate, agile, agitate; balance, banish, baronet, botanical; cabinet, calam-*

ity, calender, camel, canopy, capital, dramatist, family, etc.

- e. accelerate, amenity, angelic, ascetic, asperity, benefit, beverage, blemish, brevity, celebrate, celibate, cenotaph, decorate, dedicate, elegant, general, etc.
- i. ability, affinity, anticipate, bigamy, bilious, capitulate, captivity, diligent, dividend, figure, liniment, livery, livid, etc.
- o. abolish, admonish, anomalous, apologize, barometer, botanist, callosity, carbolic, dominant, florid, forest, globular, jocular, moderate, etc.
- u (rare). ducat, pumice, punish, study
- y (= i). chrysalis, cylinder, cynic, dactylic, dynasty, hypocrite, lyric, myriad, physic, pyramid, synonym, etc.

The use of **y** with the value of short **i** is characteristic of a large number of words of Greek origin, and a few which are assimilated to these.

Examples of common words are:

crypt, cyst, hymn, lymph, lynx, myrrh, myth, nymph, pyx, rhythm; abyss, clyster, cryptic, crystal, cymbal, glyptic, gypsum, hymnal, hyssop, myrtle, mystic, mythic, pygmy, pyrrhic, rhythmic, symbol, tympan; amethyst, apocalypse, asphyxiate, Assyrian, cataclysm, cryptogram, Egyptian, Elysian, homonym, etc.

Also in unstressed syllables, as in:

anonymous, apocryphal, Babylonian, barytone, cotyledon, dithyramb, dynastic, dyspeptic, embryo, etymology, gymnastic, hypnotic, etc.

The sound of *u* in *pull*, occurring in unstressed syllables in a limited number of words, is regularly denoted by *u*, as in *affluent*, *altruistic*, *congruent*, *conjugal*, *influence*. In some others a long *oo* is more usual, as *fluidity*, *frugiferous*, *fruition*, *frutescent*, *judicial*, *judicious*, *rufescent*, *rugose*. In all of these the sound results from the absorption of the first element of the diphthong *iu* after *l*, *r*, or *j*. An exceptional instance is *ambush*. In stressed syllables this value of *u* occurs in more than a dozen words of Romanic origin, as *bullet*, *bushel* (see List 8).

The Long Vowels

These normally occur before single consonants, and in spelling are not distinguished from the short, e. g., *amiable* as compared with *amicable*; *credence* beside *credit*; *miscribly* beside *miscribable*; *floral*, *florid*; *ducal*, *ducat*. (See above.) Miscellaneous examples of these long vowels are:

- a. agent, alien, blatant, capable, capacious, cranial, dative, extraneous, famous, labial, labour, latent, librarian, maniac, etc.
- e. aperient, Athenian, cedar, cereal, Cimmerian,

comedian, convenient, decent, deletion, deteriorate, deviate, edict, egregious, expedient, etc.

- i. crisis, final, finite, idol, irony, libel, licence, minor, miser, pirate, pliable, primate, private, recital, rival, silent, etc.
- o. bovine, cogent, colonial, copious, demoniac, docile, focal, glory, jovial, laborious, locust, memorial, melodious, molar, moment, motive, notable, etc.
- u. centurion, connubial, contusion, cubic, dubious, fumigate, funeral, human, humid, immunity, maturity, mural, mutable, numeral, peculiar, etc.

An unstressed long u (= iu) is also represented by that letter in a large number of words, as:

angular, argument, bibulous, calculate, circular, deputy, document, educate, fabulous, muscular, ocular, opulent, popular, etc.

In addition to such forms there are a large number of words of two syllables with a long vowel in the second. The spelling of these has already been partly treated in Part I, chap. ii, in so far as they follow the same rules as native words, e. g., *decide*, *depose*, *devout*, *redound* compared with *beside*, *arose*, *about*, *around*. For some types, however, the number of native words is small, while the foreign element is large, and other types are only found in the latter. The more noticeable of these are:

a-e apace, disgrace; degrade, evade; assuage, presage; impale, regale; humane, inane; escape; compare, prepare; erase; cremate, dictate; deprave;

- e-e** accede, recede, impede; extreme; convene, serene; austere, severe; obese; compete, complete, replete;
i-e describe, imbibe; confide, decide; deride; oblige; defile, revile; sublime; confine, recline; desire, expire; demise, despise; connive, contrive;
o-e conglobes, disrobe; corrode, explode; convoke, invoke; console, parole; depone, postpone; deplore, explore; depose, disclose; connote, devote;
u-e endue, imbue; induce, reduce; allude, denude; rebuke; consume, perfume (v.); attune; allure, demure; abuse, confuse; astute, dispute.

The same endings also occur in words of three syllables in which the accent is on the first or last, as: aggravate, excavate; contravene, persevere; homicide, extradite; incommode, otiose; avenue, attribute, opportune. They are also retained when the stress falls on the syllable immediately preceding, although the vowel may be shortened, as in: pirate, senate, savage, female; gangrene, terrene; docile, senile, fertile, feline, finite, motive; fortune, feature, picture, suture. (For the shortening in such endings see chap. iii.)

Other methods of indicating the long vowels agree with the usage in native forms, e. g.

1. Long **a** is represented by

- ai** Chiefly before **n**, as in *contain, disdain, explain* (cf. *plane*), *maintain, ordain, pertain, refrain, sustain*. Also in *prevail, proclaim*.
ay as in *affray, array, betray, dismay, repay*.

ey, ei in *convey, obey, obeisance; inveigh* is peculiar in adding *gh*.

2. Long **e** is represented by

ea as in *appeal, conceal, reveal; appear, arrear; de-
cease, increase; appease, disease; repeat*.

ee as in *agree, decree, exceed, proceed, succeed* (cf. *pre-, recede*), *esteem, baleen, discreet*. The majority of these forms, however, are late, and run on the common endings *-ee, -ecn, -ecr*. See List 22.

ei as in *ceiling, conceive, deceive, plebeian*. See List 23.

ie as in *achieve, besiege, chief, fief, fierce, grief, liege*, etc. See List 24.

i as in *antique, caprice, fatigue, machine, police*, etc. See List 25.

æ in Latin and Greek words, as *adile, anæmia, anæ-
pæst, mediæval, pæan, prætor*, etc. See List 26.

œ in Latin and Greek words, as *Cræsus, phœnix*. See List 27.

3. Long **i** is represented by

y. Regularly in words of the type *ally, apply, defy, deny, descry, espy, rely, reply*, etc. (contrasted with the native *belie, untie, bedye*, but similar to *awry*).

In many words of Greek origin, as *bryony, chyle, chyme, cyanide, cycle, dryad, hyacinth, lycopod, papyrus, pyre, python, style, thyme, type, typhoid*,

etc. Also in unstressed syllables as *bryology*, *cyanogen*, *cycloidal*, *hydraulic*, *hyperbola*, *lyceum*, *mycology*, *phytology*, *zymotic*.

Note *analyse*, *paralyse*, *acolyte*, *proselyte*, in contrast to forms in *-ise*, *-ize* (as *crystallize*), and *-ite*, or *-lite* (as *Carmelite*, *aerolite*).

ei, as in *eikon*, *eirenicon*, *epideictic*, *kaleidoscope*, *oneiromancy*, *pleiad*, *pleiocene*, *seismic*, *seismo-*, *semeiology*.

4. Long u is represented by

eu in Greek words, as *ancurism*, *deuterogamy*, *eucharist*, *euphemism*, etc. (see List 28). Also in French words as *deuce*, *euchre*, *feu*, *feudal*, *queue*; *amateur*, *grandeur*; the Latin *neuter*, *neutral*; and *feud* (of obscure origin).

-ieu, -iew in words from French as *lieu*, *purlieu*, *view* (*inter-*, *pur-*, *review*), (U. S.) *lieutenant* (Eng. pron. *lef*-).

ui in *nuisance*, *pursuit*, *suit*, *suitable*, *suitor*.

5. The sound of **aw** in *law*, which is rarely expressed by **au** in native words (except before **gh** as in *caught*, *taught*) occurs frequently in that form in words from Greek, Latin and French, as (Gr.) *caustic*, *centaur*, *glaucous*; (L.) *auction*, *causal*, *caution*, *fauna*; (F.) *assault*, *faucet*, *gauntlet*. (See List 29.)

6. The sound of **oo** in *too* is represented by

oo as in *proof*, *reproof* and in the ending *-oon*. See List 30.

o or **o-e** in *approval*, *approve*, *improve*, *move*, *move-*

ment, remove, prove, reproof, reprove, and tomb.

Cf. Part I. p. 32.

ou in a number of words chiefly of French origin, as *accoutre, amours, contour, coupon, etc.* See List 31.)

The Greek *acoustic(s)* is variously pronounced with this sound, or with *ow*.

u in a large number of words after *r*, as *brute, crude, frugal*, and commonly, but varying with the pron. *iu*, after *j* and *l* as in *June, jury, blue, flute*, etc.; also in a few other words as *sure, lagoon* (lagoon). See List 32.

ui in *bruise, bruit, cruise, fruit, juice, juicy, recruit, sluice*.

7. The diphthongs *oi* (*oy*) and *ou* (*ow*), are expressed as in native words.

oy remains in derivatives both before vowels as in *annoyance, employer*, and consonants, as in *coily, coyness, employment*, and is exceptionally used in other words before consonants in *gargoyle, groyne* (in contrast to *groin*), *hoyden, oyster*.

ow similarly remains before vowels, as in *allowance, avowal*, and occurs before consonants in *avowry, dowry, endowment, powder*.

The spelling of Classical and Romanic words frequently fails to distinguish clearly between a long and a short vowel before two consonants. Thus *change, angel, stable, table, sabre, chaste, chasten, scarce*, in

which the *a* is long, are spelled on the same model as *flange*, *evangel*, *establish*, *tablet*, *fabric*, *caste*, *chastise*, *farce*, in which it is short. Long *e* is pronounced in *equal*, *metre*, *secret*, but short *e* in *equity*, *metric*, *secretary*; and there is a similar contrast between *nitrous*, *sign*, *postal*, *impugn* and *vitreous*, *signet*, *costal*, *repugnant*. Such variations mainly occur before definite combinations of two consonants, as in the examples given above. When the second of two consonants is *l* or *r* the vowel is usually long, as in *cable*, *staple*, *apron*, *matron*, *febrile*, *fibre*, *mitre*, *title*, *noble*, *bugle*, *nutriment*. (These contrast with native types in which a short vowel is indicated by a double consonant, as *babble*, *nibble*, *nobble*, *grapple*, *skittle*, *smuggle*.) Long *a* also occurs before *nge* and *st*; long *e* before *qu*; long *i* and *u* before *gn* (with silent *g*); and long *o* before *l*, *lt*, *st*. For fuller illustration of such forms see Lists 17, 18, and 33.

Hiatus. In a large number of words of Latin or Greek origin two vowels come together and are separately pronounced. In a number of instances the spelling of these coincides with a combination of two vowels which in ordinary English words form a single sound, e. g., *ai*, *ea*, *ei*, *ie*, *oe*, *oi*, while others regularly denote a double sound, as *ia*, *io*, *ua*, *uo*. These double vowels may be stressed either on the first or the second ele-

ment according to the form of the word in which they occur, e. g., *pri'or*, *prio'rity*; *flu'id*, *flu'i'dity*, and the second element when stressed (whether fully or not) is sometimes long, e. g., *create*, *deviate*.

The various types of these double vowels are :

- ae** aerate, faerie, phaeton;—aerial
- ai** Aramaic, archaic, Chaldaic, dais;—archaism, naive
- ao** aorist, chaos;—aorta, chaotic, extraordinary
- ea** Chaldean, European, fealty, idea, real;—area, cereal, corporeal;—beatify, reality;—create
- ei** corporeity, deify, deity;—caffeine
- eo** Creole, creosote, Eocene, geode;—aureole, cameo, deodorize, geology, neologism. Also **eu** in the ending **-eous**, as in: arboreous, beauteous, cal-careous
- ia** appliance, bias, denial, fiat, friable, giant;—ami-able, apiary, fluvial;—deviate, foliage, gladiator;—diameter
- ie** client, diet, dubiety, quiet, variety;—ambient, audience, barrier;—biennial, Oriental
- io** bioscope, diocese, espionage, lion, violet;—axiom, champion, chariot, curio, Ethiop;—grandiose
Also **iou** in the ending **-ious**, as in: copious, curi-ous, envious, furious, glorious, etc.
- iu** triumph;—diurnal, demiurge, triumphant;—aquarium, herbarium, opprobrium, stadium
- oe** poem, poet, poetry, proem;—noetic, poetic
- oi** ozoic, coincide, stoic;—egoism, egoist

- ua** dual, nuance, truant;—continual, gradual, virtual;—fluctuate, graduate
- ue** cruel, cruet, duel, fluent, fuel;—affluent, congruent, influence;—duet
- ui** bluish, druid, fatuity, fluid, ruin;—druidic, fluidity, genuine
- uo** fluor. Also **uou** in the ending **-uous**, as in: arduous, assiduous, conspicuous, fatuous, sinuous, strenuous
- ya** cyanide, dryad, hyacinth, hyaline;—cyanic
- yo** bryony;—embryo, embryonic, halcyon

CHAPTER III

IRREGULAR FORMS AND SILENT LETTERS

In addition to the features described in the previous chapters, Classical and Romanic words present certain irregularities which require to be specially noted. These appear in the representation both of consonants and vowels.

Consonants

Some variation between spelling and pronunciation appears in certain words written with **ph** and **th**, **sc** and **sch**.

ph is written in *nephew*, although the usual English pronunciation is *nēvēw*. It is silent in *apophthegm* (also written *apothegm*).

th represents the sound of **t** in *imposthume*, *posthumous* and *thyme*; also in the name *Thomas* (hence in *Thomson*), and by classical influence in the English river-names *Thame*, *Thames* (= *Temz*). Optionally in *asthma*, *isthmus*. In *phthisic*, *phthisis* the group *phth* is variously pronounced as (f)th or as t. **sc**, normally representing the sound of **s** (p. 46), has that of **sk** in *sceptic*, *sceptical*, etc.

sch, normally standing for **sk** (p. 53), has the value

of **sh** in *schist*, etc. (p. 47), and of **s** in *schism*, *schismatic*.

The peculiar form *gaol* is due to the retention of an old variant of *jail*, originally differing in pronunciation. The sound of **j** is also denoted by **ch** in *spinach* (also, but now rarely, *spinage*).

Other irregularities arise from the writing of letters which are not pronounced. The various instances of this are as follows:

b is silent initially in (Gr.) *bdellium*; before **t** in *debt*, *debtor*, *doubt* (*doubtful*, etc.), *redoubt*, *redoubtable*, *subtle*, *subtlety*; and finally in *bomb*, *catacomb*, *rhomb*, *tomb*; *plumb* (*plumber*, etc.), *succumb*.

c initially before **t** in (Gr.) *ctenoid*, *ctenophora*, and internally in *indict*, *indictment*, *victual* (pron. as *vittle*).

ch before **m** in (Gr.) *drachm* (but pron. as **k** in *drachma*).

g initially before **n** in (Gr.) *gnomon*, *gnomonic*, *gnosis*, *gnostic*, and internally as in *coign*, *deign*, *sign*, *impugn* (see List 34), also before **m** in (Gr.) *apophthegm*, *diaphragm*, *paradigm*, *phlegm*.

h initially in *heir*, *heiress*, *honest*, *honor* (Eng. *honour*), *honourable*, *honorary* (etc.), *hour*; and after **x** (= **gz**) in *exhaust*, *exhibit*, *exhilarate*, *exhort* and their derivatives.

l before **m**, in *almond*, *balm*, *calm*, *palm*, *psalm*, *salmon*; and optionally in *falcon*, *-er*, *-ry*.

m initially before **n** in (Gr.) *mnemonic*, *Mnemosyne*.

n finally after **m** in *autumn*, *column*, *condemn*, *contemn*,

damn, hymn, limn, solemn, and derivatives of these in **-ed, -er, or -ing**, but not in such forms as *autumnal, columnar, condemnation, damnable, hymnal, solemnity, solemnize*.

p (1) initially in Greek words beginning with **pn, ps,** and **pt**, as *pneumatic, pneumonia, pneumatic; psalm, psalmodic, psalmodist, psalmody, psalter, psaltery; ptisan, Ptolemaic, Ptolemy, ptomaine*. In the less familiar words however, it is pronounced by some before **s** and **t**, as in *pseudonym, psychic, pterodactyl*.

(2) internally before **t** in *receipt*.

(3) in the group **mpt** (or faintly pronounced in this) as in *contempt, exempt, redemption, prompt, assumption, sumptuous, symptom*. Also in *pumpkin*.

s in *aisle, isle, islet, viscount*.

t in *apostle, castle, epistle, (h)ostler*. (Cf. p. 37.)

th in *asthma, isthmus* (but also pronounced as **t** or **th**)

Vowels

The chief irregularity, viz. the lack of clear distinction between short and long vowels, has already been treated in the preceding chapter. Other points to be noted are the following:

1. Short **e** is represented by

ea in *measure, peasant, pleasance, pleasant, pleasure*, etc. (see List 13).

ei in *leisure* (also pron. with long **e**, and regularly so in U. S.)

eo in *feoff (enfeoff), feoffment*, (cf. Scottish

infest, infestment), *jeopard, jeopardize, jeopard, jeopard*.

Short o by au in *sausage* (Eng.)

2. Long a (as in *base*) is represented by a in *bass* (in music); by ao in *gaol*; and by au in *gauge*.
3. Long i (as in *ice*), by ai in *aisle*; by ey in *eyas, eyrie* (the latter also with long a)
4. Long o by oo in *brooch*.
5. The a of pa occurs in (Eng.) *vase* (in U. S. with the a of *base*).

The anomalous *choir* is a variant of *quire*, which is now a rare form.

Endings

Various endings are written in such a way as to suggest a long vowel but are actually pronounced with a short one, viz.,

- ace (= is), as *furnace, menace, palace, solace, terrace*.
- age (= ĭdge), as *bandage, beverage, cabbage, coinage, cottage, damage, forage, herbage, image*, etc.
- ain (= ĭn, 'n), as in *bargain, captain, certain, curtain, fountain, mountain, plantain*.
- ate (= ĭt), as in *climate, curate, palate, private, senate; accurate, delicate, desperate, intimate* (adj.), *separate* (adj.).
- ee (-ĭ) in *committee*, (Eng.) *levee* (U. S. *levee'*).
- ey (= ĭy), as in *abbey, alley, chimney, covey, galley, hackney, journey, lamprey, money*, etc. (See List 19.)

- ie (= ĭ), as in *eyrie, faerie, genie, menagerie, prairie, reverie, sortie*.
- ice (= ĩs), as in *apprentice, artifice, avarice, bodice, chalice, coppice, cornice*, etc. See List 35.
- ile (= ĩl), but also with long i (and usually so in Eng.), as in *agile, contractile, fertile, futile, imbecile, infantile, mercantile, projectile*, etc.
- ine (= ĩn), as in *determine, discipline, doctrine, engine, examine, famine, genuine, imagine, medicine, nectarine*, etc.
- ise (= ĩs), in *anise, mortise, practise*, etc. (See List 35.)
- ite (= ĩt) as in *composite, definite, exquisite, favourite, opposite, perquisite, preterite*.
In other words -ite has long i, as *aconite, ammonite, appetite, erudite, parasite*, etc.
- ive (= ĩv), as in *active, captive, dative, massive, sportive; ablative, adjective, aggressive, convulsive, corrective, deceptive, negative, positive, repulsive*, etc.
- our (= ũr), in English use in many words in place of -or, as *arbour, ardour, armour, clamour, colour, favour, fervour, flavour, harbour, odour, rigour, rumour, succour, tumour, valour, vapour, vigour*. But -or in *fetor, furor, horror, motor, nidor, pallor, rigor* (med.), *sapor, stupor, terror, torpor, tremor*. -ur occurs in *murmur, sulphur*.
- ous (= ũs), in adjectives, as *callous, jealous, joyous*,

monstrous, raucous; adventurous, barbarous, covetous, dangerous, etc.

-y (= ĭ), in nouns such as *colony, energy, family, history, memory, misery, mystery, phantasy, property, tenancy, etc.*

More unusual instances are

-eil (= ěl) in *nonpareil, vermeil*.

-eit (= ĭt) in *forfeit, surfeit*.

-ief, -iev (= ĭf, ĭv) in *kerchief, mischief, mischievous*.

-oise (= ūs) in *porpoise, tortoise*.

-uce (= ĭs) *lettucc*.

-ute (= ĭt) in *minute* (of time).

-uit (= ĭt) in *biscuit, circuit, conduit*.

Silent Vowels

e is silent and merely indicates the sound of a preceding **c** (= s or sh) or **g** (= j) in a large number of derivative words, especially in the endings **-aceous, -ageous**, as *cetaceous, fabaceous, herbaceous; advantageous, courageous, outrageous*; also *burgeon, damageable, flageolet, George, gorgeous, pageant, pigeon, sergeant, sturgeon, surgeon, vengeance; bludgeon, curmudgeon, dudgeon, gudgeon, widgeon*. It is also used without the same necessity after **ch** in (*e*)*scutcheon, luncheon, puncheon, truncheon*.

i is silent in *carriage, marriage; parliament; Asian, Georgian, Russian, Prussian; contagion, contagious, falchion, fashion, marchioness, region, stanchion*;

and in the endings *-cious, -tion, -tious*, as *audacious, ambition, ambitious*. Also commonly (especially Eng.) in *medicine, venison*.

u is silent (1) after **g** in such words as *beguile, disguise, guarantee, guard, guardian, guelder* (rose), *Guelph, guerdon, guide, guile, guillotine, guinea, guise, guitar, Huguenot, languor, Portuguese*. (Hence also in the non-Romanic words, *guess, guest, guild, guilt*)

(2) after **q** as in *chequer, conquer, coquette, coquetry, croquet, etiquette, exchequer, lacquer, liquor, marquise, marquetry, masquerade, mosquito, palanquin, parquet, picquet, piquancy, piquant, quoin, quoit, tourniquet, turquoise* (the last also pron. with **kw**)

ue is silent (1) in all words ending in *-gue* (except *ague, argue*), as *apologue, catalogue, colleague, decalogue, demagogue, dialogue, disemboque, eclogue, epilogue, fugue, harangue, intrigue, league, monologue, pedagogue, plague, prologue, prorogue, vague, vogue*. (2) in all words ending in *-que*, as *antique, arabesque, barque, brusque, burlesque, cheque, clique, critique, masque, mosque, oblique, opaque, peruque, physique, picturesque, pique, plaque, Romanesque, sacque, torque, unique*.

CHAPTER IV

THE UNADAPTED FORMS

A large proportion of the words of Greek, Latin, or Romanic origin have been so far adapted to the native types that they have lost the distinctive endings which they had in the original language. Thus the Greek *stylos* (Latin *stylus*) has become 'style,' *peirates* (Latin *pirata*) 'pirate,' Latin *gradualis* 'gradual,' etc. The models for these adaptations were supplied by the forms which Latin words had assumed in Old French when this was brought into England after the Norman Conquest.

In contrast to such forms many words have also been adopted without change of ending, or with a Latin ending in place of a Greek, and many of those again have their plurals in the original form, sometimes accompanied by an ordinary English plural in *-s* or *-es*.

The spelling of such words therefore agrees exactly with the forms which they have in the language from which they are immediately derived. Classified by the endings they fall into the following groups.

- a 1. Latin (also mediæval and modern Latin) or Greek feminine nouns as (L.) *alga*, *antenna*, *arena*, *copula*, *cornea*, *corolla*, *formula*, *lamina*, *larva*,

macula, medulla; (Gr.) *myopia, nausea, neuralgia, ophthalmia, podagra, sciatica, spiræa*; these have, or may have, plurals in *-æ*, as *algæ, antennæ, formulæ*, and some occur only in the plural, as *exuviae, facetiæ, minutiae, thermæ*.

2. Romanic feminines, as *armada, basilica, belladonna, biretta, bonanza, cedilla, chinchilla, concertina, cupola, gondola, guerrilla, influenza, junta, opera, regatta, semolina, sienna, siesta, sonata, stanza, sultana, vendetta*; the plural of these is formed by adding the usual *-s*.

3. Greek neuters, as *anathema, coma, comma, drama, leucoma, miasma, panorama, scleroma, sperma, stigma, stoma*. The original plurals of these end in *-ata*, as *miasmata, stigmata*, but the English *s* is also employed, as in *commas, stigmas*.

4. Greek and Latin neuter plurals, as *amphibia, batrachia, carnivora; mammalia, vertebrata; insignia, prolegomena*.

-e 1. Greek feminines in *-e*, as *acme, anemone, apostrophe, catastrophe, epitome, nepenthe, strophe, syncope*. The plurals of these have *-es*. (In *aloe* the *e* is silent.)

2. Latin neuters, as *simile, facsimile, rationale*;

3. Words from Italian, as *campanile, conversazione*.

4. Miscellaneous, as *recipe* (imperative), *extempore* (ablative).

-es 1. Latin singulars of the third or fifth declen-

CLASSICAL AND ROMANIC TYPES

sion, as *Aries*, *caries*, *ingluvies*, *rabies*, *scabies*, *series*, *species*, *superficies*, *tabes*.

2. Greek nouns in *-ēs*, as *diabetes*, *Ecclesiastes*, *Hades*, *isosceles*, *pyrites*.

3. Latin plurals of the third declension, or Greek plurals of similar form, as *ambages*, *aborigines*, *calces*, *cursores*, *faces*, *fauces*, *insestroses*, *manes*, *natatores*, *penates*, *Pisces*; *antipodes*, *cantharides*. In some instances both singular and plural are in use, as *apex*, *apices*; *appendix*, *-ices*; *apsis*, *-ides*; *axis*, *axes*; *calix*, *calices*; *codex*, *codices*; *larynx*, *larynges*; *matrix*, *matrices*; *pharynx*, *pharynges*.

-i in Latin plurals of nouns in *-us*, as *bacilli*, *cacti*, *foci*, *fungi*, etc.; *Anthropophagi*, *Gemini*, *Magi*; and Italian plurals of words in *-o*, as *banditti*, *broccoli*, *confetti*, *vermicelli*. Also in *spermaceti* (Latin genitive sing.).

-is in Latin nouns of the third declension and corresponding Greek forms, as *axis*, *basis*, *crisis*; *gnosis*, *hypothesis*, *osmosis*, *paralysis*. The original plural of these has *-es*, as *axes*, *hypotheses*. Also in Greek nouns with plural in *-ides*, as *aphis*, *apsis*, and with the ending *-itis*, as *arthritis*, *neuritis*, *phlebitis*.

-o 1. Latin nominatives, as *farrago*, *ferrugo*, *imago*, *Leo*, *lumbago*, *prurigo*, *ratio*, *teredo*, *torpedo*, *vertigo*, *virago*.

2. Latin ablatives, as *duodecimo*, *folio*, *innuendo*, *octavo*, *proximo*, *recto*, *ultimo*, *verso*.

3. Italian or Spanish forms, as *albino*, *alto*, *archipelago*, *banco*, *bastinado*, *bravado*, *bravo*, *cameo*, *canto*, *cargo*, *casino*, *cento*, *commando*, *contralto*, *crescendo*, *curio*, *dado*, *desperado*, *ditto*, *domino*, *embargo*, *esparto*, *falsetto*, *fiasco*, *flamingo*, *fresco*, *grotto*, *gusto*, *incognito*, *indigo*, *lasso*, *manifesto*, *merino*, *morocco*, *motto*, *mulatto*, *negro*, *nuncio*, *oratorio*, *piano*, *portfolio*, *portico*, *punctilio*, *sirocco*, *solo*, *soprano*, *stiletto*, *stucco*, *tempo*, *tornado*, *torso*, *violoncello*.

-us 1. Latin masculines of the second declension as *animus*, *bacillus*, *bonus*, *calculus*, *circus*, *convolutus*, *cumulus*, *focus*, *fungus*, *genius*, *gladiolus*, *humus*, *incubus*, *modulus*, *mucus*, *nævus*, *nimbus*, *nucleus*, *quietus*, *radius*, *ranunculus*, *stimulus*, *terminus*, *tumulus*, *uterus*. Also Latin adoptions of Greek forms in -os, as *asparagus*, *cactus*, *chorus*, *colossus*, *cothurnus*, *crocus*, *discus*, *exodus*, *hippopotamus*, *lotus*, *narcissus*, *nautilus*, *æsophagus*, *papyrus*, *phosphorus*, *polyanthus*, *rhombus*, *sarcophagus*, *strabismus*, *stylus*, *syllabus*, *thalamus*, *thallus*, *thyrsus*. The original plural of these ends in -i; see above.

2. Latin nouns of the fourth declension, as *apparatus*, *census*, *consensus*, *conspectus*, *detritus*, *excursus*, *hiatus*, *impetus*, *inflatus*, *nexus*, *plexus*, *senatus*, *sinus*. The original plural of these ends in -us, but commonly -uses is used, as *censuses*, *hiatuses*, *sinuses*.

3. Latin neuters of the third declension, as *corpus* (pl. *corpora*), *genus* (pl. *genera*).

4. Miscellaneous, as *octopus*, *polypus* (Gr. *pous* foot); *ignoramus*, *mandamus*, *mittimus* (plurals of verbs); *omnibus*, *rebus* (dative plurals).

-um 1. Latin neuters of the second declension, or neuter adjectives, as *aquarium*, *candelabrum*, *compendium*, *contagium*, *curriculum*, *decorum*, *delirium*, *desideratum*, *dictum*, *equilibrium*, *erratum*, *exordium*, *forum*, *frustum*, *fulcrum*, *herbarium*, *honorarium*, *interregnum*, *laburnum*, *lustrum*, *magnum*, *maximum*, *modicum*, *momentum*, *nasturtium*, *nostrum*, *opprobrium*, *ovum*, *pendulum*, *premium*, *quantum*, *rectum*, *referendum*, etc.; or Latin adoptions of Greek neuters in *-on*, as *asylum*, *colchicum*, *chrysanthemum*, *emporium*, *encomium*, *geranium*, *gymnasium*, *lyceum*, *mausoleum*, *museum*, *pandemonium*, *pelargonium*, *peritoneum*, *petroleum*, etc. The original plural of these is in *-a*, as *dicta*, *errata*, *memoranda*.

2. Misc. as *quorum*, *variorum* (genitive plurals); *vademecum* (the preposition *cum*).

The following are of rarer occurrence.

-en in a few Latin neuters, as *abdomen*, *acumen*, *gravamen*, *omen*, *rumen*, *stamen*. The original plural of these ends in *-ina*. Also in the masculine *flamen*.

-on in Greek neuters in *-ōn* (with plurals in *-a*), as *colon*, *phenomenon*, *protozoon*, *xoanon*, *zoon*, or

masculines in **-ôn**, as *colophon*, *gnomon*, *ichneumon*, *python*.

-os in Greek masculines not Latinized, as *cosmos*.

Words from Modern French

A large number of French words which have been adopted in English within the past two or three centuries have the same spelling as in that language, and retain either their original pronunciation or something approximating to it. Consequently the rules that govern the spelling of these words are French and not English, and there is frequently a marked difference between the actual sound of the word and that which the letters would denote if used with their English values. So far as the main differences can readily be reduced to rules, they may be summed up under the following heads, but a full account of the spelling and pronunciation of such words does not properly fall within the scope of a treatise on the spelling of English.

Special Uses of Consonants

- ç** is used with the value of **s** before **a**, **o** or **u**, as in *façade*, *Provençal*; *garçon*; *aperçu*.
- ch** has the value of **sh**, as in *avalanche*, *barouche*, *cartouche*, *chagrin*, *chaise*, *douche*, *fichu*, *machine*, etc. (See List 37.)
- g** (before **e** and **i**) and **j** have the sound of **zh**, as in *gendarme*, *genre*; *congé*, *ménage*, *prestige*, *rouge*; *jeu*, *jongleur*, *julienne*.

gn represents the sound of *ny*, as in *champignon*, *chignon*, *cognac*, *mignonette*, but at the end of words only *n* is pronounced, as in *champagne*.

n and **m** frequently indicate only a nasal vowel, as in *abandon*, *bon-bon*, (*café*) *chantant*, *embonpoint*, *gendarme*, *gourmand*.

Special Uses of Vowels

a is similar to the *a* of *pa* in the endings *-ade*, *-age*, *-ane*, etc., as *charade*, *ménage*, *risane*.

au, **eau** denote the sound of long *o*, as in *chauffeur*, *causerie*, *hauteur*, *mauve*; *beau*, *bureau*, *eau* (*de vie*), *plateau*.

eu, **u(e)** denote modified *u*-sounds not employed in English, as in *amateur*, *coiffeur*, *raconteur*; *coiffure*, *curé*, *menu*, *purée*.

ou regularly denotes the sound of long *oo*, as in *coup*, *douceur*, *gourmet*, *soupçon*. (Cf. List 31.)

oi, **oy** denote the sound of *wa*, as in *abattoir*, *boudoir*, *chamois*, *moire*, *patois*, *voussoir*; *doyen*, *voyageur*.

u has the value of *w* after *c* and *g*, etc., in such forms as *cuirass*, *cuisine*, *cuisse*, *aiguille*; *suite*, *etui*.

Silent Letters

These are very frequent in French, and more especially:

s as in *apropos*, *chablis*, *chamois*, *chassis*, *debris*, *embarras*, etc.

t as in *baccarat, ballet, bouquet, crochet, croquet, debut, depot, gourmet, haricot*, etc.

p as in *aide-de-camp, contretemps, corps, coup*.

-e as in *belle, bizarre, cigarette, cretonne, etiquette, finesse*, etc. (When final **e** is pronounced, it is written **é**, as in *congé, curé, naïveté, protégé, recherché* or **-ée** as in *corvée, negligée, purée*.)

The ending **re**, retained in English in such words as *calibre, centre, metre, philtre, sombre, spectre, theatre* is in American use replaced by **-er**. These, however, are frequently from older French and have a genuinely English pronunciation.

u after **g** and **q**, as in *blague, Morgue, vogue; banquette, barque, bezique, bouquet, brusque, claque, clique, coquette*, etc.

PART III

EXOTIC TYPES

EXOTIC TYPES

English has adopted a large number of words from languages spoken in various parts of the world with which it has no linguistic affinity, and many of these have come to be as much a part of the language as others which are of native, classical, or Romanic origin. In the spelling of such words there is much irregularity. Sometimes the sounds are represented as they would be in native words (e. g., *gong*, *moose*, *sash*, *shawl*, *soy*, *tea*, *thug*; *caddy*, *carboy*, *dervish*, *ketchup*, *paddy*, *sherbet*), although the combination of sounds may indicate the foreign origin of the word. Frequently, however, the written form which the word has in the language from which it is derived is taken over with more or less exactness, thus producing spellings which are definitely non-English. In some instances this feature appears in words from Germanic or Romanic tongues, when these have developed methods of denoting sounds which are not employed in English. Others again have had their spelling determined by passing into English through some intermediate language, as French or Spanish. A small number of apparently native inventions are also more appropriately classed here than in Part I.

The exotic types, therefore, include a very miscellaneous collection of words, of which only a certain number of peculiarities can be summed up under general headings. The following instances show the chief methods of representing the various sounds, in so far as they differ from normal English usage.

Consonants

- t** is represented by **th** in *thaler*, by **dt** in *veldt*.
- d** by **dh** or **ddh** in *Buddhism*, *Buddhist*, *dhow*, *dhurra*, *Gadhelic*.
- k** (1) is used initially before **a**, **o**, **u**, as in *kaffir* (cafre), *kaftan* (caftan), *kaiser*, *kavass*, *kayak*, *Koran*, *koumiss*, *Kurd*; internally, as in *Afrikander*, *alkali*, *hookah*, *mazurka*, *Mikado*, *polka*, *Sanskrit* (-scrit), *shako*, *tokay*, *ukase*, *vodka*; and finally, as in *amok* (amuck), *gemsbok*, * *sheik*, *sjambok*, *yak*. It also occurs before **e**, **i**, or **y**, as in *droshky*, *gherkin*, *hakim*, *kermes*, *kiosk*, *kismet*, and helps to accentuate the foreign appearance of such words.
- (2) is represented by **kh** in *Astrakhan*, *khaki*, *khalif* (caliph), *khamzin*, *khan*, *khedive*, *lakh*, * *sheikh*.
- (3) by **c** in *inca*, * *racoön*, *shellac*, *tombac*.
- (4) by **cc** in *buccaneer*, *felucca*, *moccasin*, * *raccoon*, *stucco*.
- (5) by **ch** in *baldachin*, *sumach*. In the Gaelic and Welsh words *clachan*, *coronach*, *cromlech*, *loch*,

piibroch, *Sassenach*, and in *Czech*, this combination properly denotes the voiceless guttural spirant.

(6) by *qu* in *palanquin* (also *palankeen*).

g is represented by *gh* in *dinghy*, *ghat* (*ghaut*), *ghee*, *gherkin*, *ghillie*, *ghoul*, *narghile* (*nargileh*), *nylghau*, *ogham*, *sorghum*, *yataghan*; and by *gue* in *brogue*, *piroque*, *rogue*.

f is represented by *ph* in a number of words, as *caliph* (*calif*, *khalif*), *ephah*, *ephod*, *gopher*, *nuphar*, *nenuphar*, *philabeg* (*fillibeg*), *seraph*, *teraphim*.

s is represented by *ç* in *curaçao*.

sh (1) by *ch* in *cheroot*, *fetich* (*fetish*), *pacha* (*pasha*).

(2) by *sch* in *scheik* (*sheik*), *schiller*, *schipperke*, *schnapper*, *schnapps*, *schorl*; *eschschoitzia*.

(3) by *chs* in *fuchsia*.

(4) by *sj* in *sjambok*; by *sk* in *ski*.

z is usually represented by that letter, as in *bonze*, *fez*, *janizary* (*janisary*), *zany*, *zebec*, *zebra*, *zebu*, *zero*; but also by *s* as in *hosanna*, *Moslem*.

zh (after French usage) by *j* in *acajou*, *carcajou*.

l by *ll* in *llama*, *llano*, *Lloyd's*, *atoll*.

w by *u* after *g*, in *guaiacum*, *guana*, *guanaco*, *guano*, *guarana*, *iguana*, *jaguar*, *penguin*.

y is used in *banyan* (*banian*), *canyon*, and is properly pronounced for the *z* in *capercaillie* (*-caillyie*). The sound of *ly* is expressed by *gli* and *ny* by *gni* in the Italian *seraglio*, *bagnio*.

h occurs medially in *alcohol*, *Jehovah*, *maharajah*,

mahogany, Mahommedan, mahout, menhaden, menhir, mohair, Mohammedan.

Certain combinations of consonantal sounds are denoted as follows:

- sk** (1) by **sch** in *schiedam, schooner*.
 (2) by **sk** in *skald* (scald), *skua, skunk*.
- ts** (1) by **ts** in *tsar* (tzar, czar), *tsarevitch, tsarina, tsetse*.
 (2) by **tz** in *chintz, deutzia, eschscholtzia, howitzer, quartz, sitz-bath, Switzer, waltz*.
 (3) by **cz** in *czar* (tsar).
 (4) by **z, zz**, in *conversazione, lazzarone, piazza* (the last also pron. with *z*).
- tsh** by (1) **ch** as in *cheetah, chintz; catechu, sachem*; and **tch**, as in *ketchup, nautch*.
 (2) by **c** before **e** and **i** in words from Italian, as *cello, cicerone, vermicelli, violoncello* (these two are also pronounced with *s*).
 (3) by **cz** in *Czech*.
- dz** by **zz** in *intermezzo, mezzotint*.
- dzh** (1) by **dj** as in *djereed, djinn* (jinn).
 (2) by **g** in *giaour, hegira*.
- Instances of silent letters are:
- g** in *gneiss, gnu*.
gh in *skillelagh* (-lah), *usquebaugh*.
h in *gingham*.
p in *ptarmigan* (a false spelling after **pt** in Greek words).

Vowels

The short vowels are usually represented as in native types; *u* has the value of short *oo* in *Buddhism*, *bulbul*, and *mongoose* is sometimes pronounced (and written) as *mongoose*.

The representation of the long vowels presents several peculiarities.

Long *a* is represented by *a* in *baobab*, *nabob*, *nadir*, *potato*, *tomato* (U. S.); *aa* in *graal* (grail); *ae* in *tael*; *ah* in *dahlia*; *ai* or *ay* in *cai*-, *cayman*, *nainsook*.

Long *e* commonly by *ee*, as in *afreet*, *ameer*, *chimpanzee*, *manatee*, *mangosteen*, *nankin* (nankin), *parrakeet*, *poteen*, *rupee*, *shagreen*, *shebeen*, *suttee*, *veneer*. Also by *ei*, *ey*, as in *sheik*, * *geyser*; by *i* as in *Bengali*, *Hindi*, *khalifa*, *khedive*, *pibroch*; and *ie* in *schiedam*, *vizier*.

Long *i* by *ai*, *ay*, *ei*, *ey*, in *assegai*, *kaiser*, *ayah* (also pron. as *ā-yah*); *eider* (down), *Fahrenheit*, *gneiss*; * *geyser*.

Long *u* by *u* in *fuchsia*; by *eu* in *deutzia*.

The *a* of *pa* is variously represented by

- (1) *a* in *banana*, *cassava*, *guano*, *guava*, *hakim*, *iguana*, *khaki*, *khan*, *llama*, *llano*, *Mikado*, *palaver*, *pa*-, *pyjama*, *saga*, *spa*, *tomato* (Eng.), *zenana*.
- (2) *aa* in *aardvark*, *bazaar*, *kraal*, *laager*, *salaam*, *taal*.
- (3) *ah* in *Brahman*, *Brahmin*, *Fahrenheit*, *mahlstick*, *shah*.

The **aw** of *law* is expressed by

- (1) **aw** in *bashaw*, *macaw*, *mulligatawny*, *papaw*, *squaw*.
- (2) **au** in *caucus*, *Juggernaut*, *landau*, *meerschaum*, *nautch*, *nylghau*, *pilau*.
- (3) **a** in *Bengal*, *Bengali*.

Long **oo** is represented by

- (1) **oo** in the majority of words, as *baboo*, *bamboo*, *boomerang*, *cheroot*, *cockatoo*, *coolie*, *Hindoo*, *hoopoe*, *kangaroo*, *loofah*, *monsoon*, *nainsook*, *rac(c)oon*, *shadoof*, *shampoo*, *simoom*, *taboo*, *tarboosh*, *tattoo*, *typhoon*, *voodoo*, *yahoo*.
- (2) **ou** (after French usage) as in *acajou*, *agouti*, *burnous*, *caribou*, *caoutchouc*, *cougar*, *chibouque*, *ghoul*, *houri* (also pronounced with *ow*), *koumiss*, *marabout*, *rouble*, *toucan*.
- (3) **u** in *blucher*, *Hindu*, *jute*, *Zulu*; and **uh** in *buhl*.
- (4) **oe** in *Boer*, *canoe*.

The diphthong **oi** occurs in *dacoit*, *moidore*, and the variant spelling **oy** in *sloyd*.

The diphthong **ow** is represented by **au** in words from German, as *ablaut*, *hausfrau*, *Mauser*, *sauerkraut*, *umlaut*, and occasionally in other forms, as *gaur*, *Hausa*; **aou** occurs in *caoutchouc*, *giaour*.

Endings

Some of these coincide with forms of Romanic origin, e. g.

- a in * *anatta*, *anna*, *banana*, *bandanna*, *cassava*, *guava*, *lama*, *llama*, *manna*, *pagoda*, *polka*, *pa-*, *pyjama*, *saga*, *vodka*, *zenana*, *zareba*.
- o in * *arnotto*, *banjo*, *dodo*, *guano*, *mango*, *otto* (= *attar*), *potato*, *shako*, *stingo*, *tobacco*, *tomato*. (The plural of some is written with -os, as *dodos*, *shakos*, *tobaccos*, of others with -oes as *mangoes*, *potatoes*, *tomatoes*.)
- um in *opossum*, *sorghum*, *Targum*, *wampum* (also in some words of obscure origin, as *comundrum*, *harum-scarum*, *tantrum*, and in *bunkum* for earlier *buncombe*).
- us in the invented terms *bogus*, *caucus*, *hocus-pocus*, *rumpus*.

Others to be noticed are:

- * -ah, used chiefly in Oriental words as *cheetah*, *fellah*, *hookah*, *howdah*, *jarrah*, *loofah*, *mullah*, *pariah*, *punkah*, *rajah*, *wallah*, and in proper names, as *Allah*, *Hannah*, *Jehovah*, *Judah*, *Messiah*, *Sarah*; more rarely in other instances, as *savannah*, *shillelah*, *verandah* (-da).
- ea (= ĭ) in *guinea*.
- ee (= ĭ) in *coffee*, *toffee* (toffy), *Yankee*.
- i (short) in *alkali*, *houri*, *impi*, *khaki*, *mufti*, *peri*; (long) *Rabbi*.

PART IV

SPELLING LISTS

SPELLING LISTS

For the signification of the asterisk and the Roman numerals see "Abbreviations and Signs," p. iv.

1. Words with initial **c** and **s**.

cede, cee (the letter),	seed, sea (see), seal
ceil, cell, cellar, cense,	(seel), sell, seller, sense,
cent, cere, cinque, cist	sent (scent), sere (sear,
(cyst), cite	seer), sink, sist, site
	(sight)

2. Words with final **-ce** and **-se**, pronounced as **s**.

ace, brace, dace, face,	base, case, chase; vase
grace, lace, mace, pace,	(U.S.)

place, race, space, trace;
disgrace, efface, embrace,
enlace, etc.

peace; fleece, Greece;	cease, crease, grease,
niece, piece	lease, decrease, increase,
caprice, police	release, surcease

* valise
close, dose

dice, ice, lice, mice, nice,
price, slice, spice, splice,
trice, vice

choice, rejoice, voice

deuce ; juice, sluice ; puce,
truce ; adduce, reduce
(etc.)

chance, dance, glance,
lance, prance, trance ; ad-
vance, askance, enhance ;
fence, pence ; mince,
prince, since, wince ;
once, dunce ; bounce,
ounce, pounce, trounce

(Eng.) defence, offence,
pretence

farce ; fierce, tierce ;
force, enforce

goose, loose, moose,
noose

grouse, house, louse,
mouse, souse

use (n.), abuse (n.),
diffuse (adj.), re'fuse
(n.)

false ; else ; grilse ; pulse,
impulse, repulse

manse ; dense, sense,
tense ; rinse ; immense,
incense, intense ; (U. S.)
defense, offense, pretense

parse, sparse ; Erse,
hearse, terse, verse ;
coarse, gorse, hoarse,
horse, morse ; curse,
nurse, purse, worse ; ad-
verse, converse, perverse,
reverse

3. Words with final **-se** and **-ze**, pronounced as **z**.

* braise, praise, raise,
* rase, vase

baize, * braize, maize,
blaze, braze, craze, daze,

cause, clause; hawse
appease, ease, grease
(v.), please, tease
chemise, * valise

glaze, graze, haze, laze,
maze, * raze; amaze

gauze

guise, rise, wise; advise,
arise, revise, surmise,
surprise

breeze, freeze, sneeze,
squeeze, tweeze, wheeze;
frieze

close (v.), hose, nose,
rose, those; compose, de-
pose (etc.)

prize, size

doze, froze (p. t.), gloze

* boose, choose, lose

* booze, snooze

bruise, cruise, cruse,
* fuse, muse, ruse, use
(v.); abuse (v.), accuse,
diffuse (v.), refuse, suf-
fuse

* fuze

bonze, bronze, furze

noise, poise

blouse, chouse, house
(v.), mouse (v.), rouse,
spouse, touse; browse,
drowse

Some words vary between internal *s* and *z*, as *ousel*
or *ousel*, *partisan* or *partizan*. See also list 36.

4. Words with **a** = short **o**.

- I. swab, swaddle, swallow, swamp, swan, swash; squab, squabble, twaddle; wabble, wadding, waddle, wallet, wallow, wan, wand, want, wash, wasp, watch, wattle; what.
- II. quad, quadrant, quarrel, quarry, quash; squad, squadron, squalid, squander, squash, squashy, squat; wallop, warrant.
- III. yacht.

5. Words with **o** = short **u** (as in *sun*).a. Before **l, m, n, ng, r, th**

- I. among, amongst, another, become, borough, brother, come (comer, coming), comely, done, honey, income, Monday, money, monger, mongrel, monk, monkey, month, mother, none, nothing, one, other, smother, some, son, tongue.
- II. affront, colour, combat, comfit, comfrey, company, comrade, conduit, conjure, conjurer, constable, cozen, discomfit, dozen, front (frontage, etc.), onion, pommel, somersault, sponge, stomach, ton; (lengthened in) attorney.
- III. mongoose (mungoose).

b. Before **v**

- I. above, beloved, dove, glove (glover), lovable, love (lover, loving), oven, shove, shovel, sloven.

- II. covenant, cover, covert, coverture, covet, covetous, covey, discover, govern (government, etc.), plover, recover, uncover.

c. After **w**

- I. won (p. t.), wonder, worrit, worry; (lengthened in) word, work, world, worm, worse, worship, worst, wort, worth (worthless), worthy.

6. Words with **ou** = short **u**.

- I. chough, rough, slough, sough, southerly, southern, tough (toughen, toughish), young, younger.
- II. country, couple, couplet, courage, courageous, cousin, double, doublet, doubloon, flourish, moustache, nourish, sojourn, touch, touchy, trouble, troublous; (lengthened in) adjourn, courteous, courtesan, courtesy (cf. curtsy), journal, journey, scourge.

7. Words with short **oo**.

- I. good, hood, stood (p. t.), wood, wooden; book, brook, cook, crook, crooked, hook, look, nook, rook, shook (p. t.), took (p. t.); wool, woollen; foot, soot.

8. Words with **u** = short **oo**.

- I. bull, bullock, bully, bulrush, bu^h, bushy, full, fuller, pull, push, puss, pussy, put; awful, law-ful, etc.

- II. bullace, bullet, bulletin, bullion, bulwark, bushel, butcher, cushion, pudding, pullet, pulley, pulpit, sugar, tulle.

III. bulbul.

9. Words with **ou** = long **o**.

- I. boulder, coultter, dough, mould, moult, shoulder, smoulder, soul, though, although.
II. poult, poulterer, poultice, poultry.

10. Words with **ow** = long **o**.

- I. aglow, below, bestow, blow, bow, bowl, bowline, bowsprit, crow, flow, glow, grow, growth, jowl, know, low, lower, mow, owe, own, row, show, slow, snow, sow, stow, throw, tow, trow.
III. bungalow.

11. Words with **ew** = long **oo**.

- I. blew (p. t.), brew, brewer, chew, clew, drew (p. t.), flew (p. t.), grew (p. t.), shrew (be-shrew), shrewd, slew (p. t.), strew (bestrew), threw (p. t.).
II. crew, crewel, eschew, Jew, jewel, jeweler, Jewess, Jewish, Jewry, trews; (unstressed in) Hebrew.

12. Words of two syllables with a short vowel before **v**.

- I. having, slaver; clever, devil, eleven, ever, every, never, seven; drivél, driven (p. p.), given

(p. p.), liver, shiver, shrivel, sliver, swivel;
grovel, hovel, hover; oven, shovel.

- II. gravel, havock, spavin, travel; bevel, bevy,
brevet, sever; river; cover.

13. Words with **ea** = short **e**.

- I. bread, breadth, breast, breath, cleanse, dead,
deaf, dealt (p. t.), death, dread, dreamt (p. t.),
head, health, lead (n.), leant (p. t.), leapt
(p. t.), meant (p. t.), read, (p. t.), spread,
stead, stealth, sweat, thread, threat, tread,
wealth; abreast, ahead, already, bespread, be-
stead, instead; breakfast, deaden, deadly,
deafen, dreadful, feather, healthy, heather,
heaven, heavy, leaden, leather, meadow, ready,
steady, stealthy, sweaty, threaten, treadle,
wealthy, weapon, weather.

- II. jealous, jealousy, measure, peasant, pheasant,
pleasance, pleasant, pleasure, realm, treacher-
ous, treachery, treasure, treasurer, treasury,
zealot, zealous.

Lengthened and obscured before **r** in

- I. dearth, earl, early, earn, earnest, earth
(earthen, etc.), heard (p. t.), learn, yearn.
- II. hearse, pearl, rehearse, search.

14. Words with **a** = **ah**.

- I. alms, behalf, calf, calve, half, halve, * qualm.

- II. almond, balm, balmy, embalm, Malmsey, palm, palmy, psalm, psalmist, psalmody, salve.
aha, ma, mamma, pa, papa, spa, vase (Eng.).
ballade, barrage, chamade, charade, garage, menage, pomade.
bravo, cantata, diorama, drama, lava, palaver, panorama, sonata, soprano, sultana.
- III. banana, casava, guava, lager, lama, llama, pyjama, rajah, saga, Slav (also with *ǎ*), tomato (Eng.), zenana.

15. Words with **a** = **aw**.

- I. all, ball, call, fall, gall, hall, pall, scall, small, squall, stall, tall, thrall (enthrall), wall.
bald, scald; halt, malt, salt.
balk, chalk, stalk, talk, walk; * qualm.
albeit, alder, alderman, almost, also, almighty, altogether, although, always, balderdash, halter, smallage, thralldom, walnut, withal.
dwarf, sward, swarm, swart, swarthy, thwart (athwart), warm, warp, wart, wharf.
- II. calk, false, smalt.
almanac, altar, alter, altercate, alternate, appal, appalling, baldrick, balsam, Baltic, caldron, chaldron, exalt, falchion, falcon, falter, halberd, install, instalment, Maltese, palfrey, palsy, palter, psalter, psaltry.
quart, quartan, quarter, quartern, quartette,

quarto; war, warble, ward, warden, warden,
wardrobe, warn; award, reward.

III. quartz, waltz.

16. Words with igh = long i.

- I. high, nigh, sigh, thigh.
bight, blight, bright, dight, fight, flight, fright
(frighten), hight (p. t.), knight, light, light-
ning, might, night, plight, right, sight, slight,
tight, wight, wright; affright, alight, almighty,
aright, bedight, benight.

II. delight, spright (cf. sprite), sprightly.

17. Words with long i before ld and nd, dl, etc.

- I. child, mild, wild.
behind, bind, blind, find, kind, mind (remind),
rind, wind (v.); ninth.
bridle, idle, sidle, stifle, island, climb, ninth,
whilst.

- II. bible, disciple, rifle, title (entitle), trifle.
fibre (fibrous, etc.), mitre, nitrate, nitre, nitro-
gen, nitrous, tigress, tigrish, vibrate.
assign, benign, condign, consign, design, en-
sign, malign, resign, sign.
Christ, indict, isle, paradigm, pint.

18. Words with long o before ld, ll, lt, st, etc.

- I. behold, bold, cold, fold, gold, golden, hold,
marigold, scold, wold.

boll, knoll, poll, stroll, swollen, toll, troll, wholly.

bolt, colt, dolt, holt, jolt, molten, smolt.

bolster, holster, upholster ;

betroth, clothe, clothing, coble, comb, don't, folk, ghost, holm, only, most, quoth, sloth, troth, wont (also with short u), won't, wroth, yolk.

- II. control, droll, patrol, roll (enroll), scroll ;
solder, soldier, revolt ; volt (also with ö).
engross, gross, host, hostess, impost, post, post-(date, etc.), postage, postal.

gopher (animal), ignoble, noble, ogle, ogre, ogress, opprobrious, opprobrium, parochial.

- III. gopher (wood) ; polka (also with ö).

19. Words ending in **-ey** and **-ie**.

ey abbey, alley, attorney, barley, blarney, chimney, clayey, cockney, comfrey, donkey, flunkey, galley, hackney, hockey, honey, jersey, jockey, journey, kersey, kidney, lackey, lamprey, linsey-woolsey, malmsey, medley, money, monkey, motley, palfrey, parley, parsley, pulley, skyey, spinney (spinny), storey (story), tourney, trolley (trolly), turkey, valley, volley, wincey.
'Also sometimes : bogey, coney, fogey, gamey, gipsey (gypsy), horsey, stagey, tricksey = bogey, coney, fogey, etc.

ie caddie (in golf), collie, corrie, dominie, eerie, g(h)illie, laddie, lassie.

Also: billie, bogie, bothie, cannie, lorrie, pixie, porgie = billy, bogy, etc.

French words retaining **-ie** are: aerie, eyrie, faerie, genie, menagerie, prairie, reverie, sortie.

20. Words written with **gh**.

Silent: I. aught, caught, fraught, naught, naughty, taught; eight, freight, heigh, height, sleight, weight; bight, blight (etc., see List 16); bough, dough, plough, slough (= bog), though, through; bought, drought, fought, nought, ought, sought, thought, wrought. ~~laughter~~

II. delight, haughty, inveigh, sprightly.

= f. I. draught, laugh (laughing), laughter; chough, cough, enough, rough, slough (= skin), tough, trough.

= g I. aghast, ghastly, ghost (ghostly), ghyll (gill).

III. gharry, ghaut, ghazal, gheber (guebre), ghee, gherkin, Ghibelline, ghoul, Ghurka.

= k, p hough; hiccough (hiccup).

21. Words with **ei** and **ey** = long a.

ei (I) eight, freight, heigh, heigh-ho, neigh, neighbour, sleigh, weight.

- II. deign (cf. disdain), feign, feint, heinous, heir, heiress, inveigh, obeisance, reign, rein, * seine, skein, veil, vein.
- ey** I. fey, grey (gray), hey, hey-day, hey-ho, ley (lea), wey (weigh), whey.
- II. abeyance, convey, conveyance, eyre, obey, prey, purvey (-ance, -or), trey.
- III. bey, dey, heyduck.
22. Romanic and classical words or forms written with **ee**.
- agree, apogee, Chaldee, congee, decree, degree, epopee, filigree, fricassee, jubilee, levee, marquee, ogee, pedigree, perigee, Pharisee, rappee, repartee, Sadducee, settee, spondee, trochee.
- absentee, bargee, consignee, devotee, donee, employee, grandee, legatee, lessee, licensee, mortgagee, nominee, patentee, payee, presentee, referee, refugee, trustee.
- genteel; canteen, careen, lateen, sateen, tureen, velvet; bandoleer (-lier), career, chanticleer, domineer, electioneer.
- auctioneer, cannoneer, carabineer, charioteer, engineer, garreteer, gazetteer, mountaineer, musketeer, pamphleteer, scrutineer, sonneteer, volunteer.
23. Romanic words with **ei** = long **e**.
- ceil, ceiling, conceit, conceive, deceit, deceive, in-

veigle, *leisure, madeira, perceive, plebeian, receipt, receive, seignior, seignior, *seine, seize, seizin, seizure. (Also Gr. hygeian.)

24. Words with ie = long e.

- I. afield, belief, believe, bier, field, fiend, frieze, lief, lieber, priest, shield, shiel, shieling, shriek, shrievalty, thief, thieve, thievish, wield, yield.
- II. achieve, aggrieve, apiece, besiege, brier, cap-a-pie, chief, fief, fierce, frontispiece, grief, grievance, grieve, grievous, liege, mien, niece, piece, pier, pierce, relief, relieve, reprieve, retrieve, siege, tier, tierce, tiercel, tiercelet.
bandolier (-leer), bombardier, brigadier, cashier, cavalier, chandelier, chevalier, chiffonier, cuirassier, financier, fusilier (-leer), gasalier, gondolier, grenadier, halberdier.

III. vizier.

25. Romanic words with i = long e.

ambergis, caprice, chemise, invalid, naive, police, prestige, suite, valise.
chagrin, fascine, gabardine, galantine, machine, machinery, magazine, mandoline, marine, nectarine, ravine, routine, sardine, sourdine.
antique, bezique, clique, critique, fatigue, intrigue, oblique, physique, pique, unique.
concertina, merino, ratafia.

26. Greek and Latin words with æ = long e.

ædile, ægis, Æsculapian, ætiology, anæmia, anapæst, aphæresis, athenæum, coryphæus, cyclopædia (encyclo-), diæresis, fæcal, fæces, gynæco-, hæmal, hæmatoid (etc.), hæmo-, mediæval, nævus, pæan, pædo-, prætor, peritonæum, (-eum), pyæmia, spiræa, synæresis, tænia, tropæolum.

(Unstressed) æolian, æsthetic, archæologist, -ology, cæsura, hæmatic, pædeutic, palæography (etc.), prætorian.

(æ is = ě regularly in *hæmorrhage*, *hæmorrhoid*, and optionally in *hæmatite* and other forms in *hæma-*, *hæmo-*).

27. Greek (and Latin) words with œ = long e

amœba, amœboid, apnoœa, Crœsus, diarrhœa, dyspnoœa, epopœia, foetus, mythopœic, œstrum, œstrus, onomatopœia, -pœic, pharmacopœia, phoenix, prosopopœia, subpœna.

(Unstressed) amœbean, homœopath (-pathic, -pathy), œsophagus.

28. Greek words with eu = long u.

aneurism, deuterio-, eucalyptus, eucharist, eugenic, eulogist, eulogy, eunuch, eupepsia, eupeptic, euphemism, euphonic, euphony, Europe, euthanasia (and other words in *eu-*), heptateuch, hermeneutic,

ichneumon, leucoma, neural, neuralgia, neuritis (etc.), neuro-, paediatrics, pentateuch, pharmaceutical, pleural, pleurisy, pleuro-, pneumatic, pneumonia, pseudo-, rheum, rheumatic, rheumatism, Teutonic, therapeutic, toreutic.

29. Words with **aw** and **au**.

(1) With **aw**; mainly native, Scandinavian, or of obscure origin.

I. awe, awful, awkward, awl, awn, awning, bawbee, bawd, bawl, brawl, daw, dawdle, dawn, drawn, fawn (v.), flaw, gawk, gawky, haw, hawk, hawthorn, law, maw, mawkish, paw, pawky, pawl, prawn, raw, saw, squawk, straw, taw, thaw.

II. (F.) brawn, fawn (n.), lawn, pawn, spawn.

III. bashaw, etc. (see p. 90).

(2) With **au**; mainly French, Latin, or Greek.

I. auger, aught (etc.; see List 20) auk, gault, gaunt, haul, haulm, (Sc.) maud, maunder, taut.

II. (F.) assault, auburn, aunt, avault, bauble, caudle, caul, cauldron (cald-), caulk, causeway, daub, daunt, dauphin, debauch, default, defraud, epaulet(te), faucet, fault, gaud, gaudy, gauntlet, gauze, hauberk, haughty, haunch, haunt, jaundice, jaunt, jaunty, launch, laundress, maraud, maudlin, maugre, maul, maundy, paunch,

sauce, saucer, saunter, sausage, staunch (stanch), taunt, vault, vaunt.

(L.) applaud, applause, auction, audacious, audacity, audible, audience, audit, auditor, augment, augur, august, aural, aureate, aureole, auricle, auriferous, aurora, auscultation, auspice(s), auspicious, austere, austral, author, authority, authorize, autumn, auxiliary, caudal, caulicles, cauliflower, causal, cause, causation, causative, caution, cautious, clause, claustral, exhaust, fauces, faun, fauna, fraud, Gaul, Gaulish, laud, laudanum, laureate, laurel, paucity, Pauline, pauper, pause, plaudit, plausible, raucous, taurine, Taurus.

(G.) aeronaut, argonaut, Augean, augite, aulic, authentic, auto-, banausic, caustic, cauterize, cautery, centaur, glaucoma, glaucous, holocaust, mausoleum, nausea, nauseate, nauseous, nautical, nautilus, saurian, staurolite, tauto-, thaumaturge, thesaurus, traumatic.

30. Romanic words ending in -oon.

baboon, balloon, bassoon, buffoon, cartoon, cocoon, doubloon, dragoon, festoon, galloon, harpoon, lagoon, lampoon, macaroon, maroon, octoroon, pantaloon, picaroon, platoon, poltroon, pontoon,

quadroon, rigadoon, saloon, shalloon, Walloon.
(Hence *spittoon* from *spit*.)

31. Romanic (chiefly French) words with **ou** = long **oo**.

accoutre, accoutrement, amour, boudoir, bouquet, bourse, contour, coupon, croup, croupier, debouch, douche, embouchure, gouge (also pron. with *ow*), gourd, gourmand, gourmet, group, joust, paramour, recoup, rouge, route, routine, soup, souvenir, tambour, tambourine, tour, tourist, tourmaline, tournament, tourney, tourniquet, troubadour, troupe, voussoir.

32. Romanic words with **u** = long **oo**. (For native words see p. 32.)

(1) After **r**: accrue, bruin, brumal, brutal, brute (brutish), construe, crucial, crucible, crucifix, -form, crucify, crude, cruel, cruet, crural, cruse, drupe, excruciate, extrude, frugal, fruticose, gruel, imbrue, imprudence, imprudent, inscrutable, intrude, intrusion, intrusive, obtrude, obtrusion, obtrusive, peruque (peruke), protrude, protrusion, protrusive, prude, prudence, prudent, prudery, prudish, prune, prurience, prurient, rhubarb, rubicund, rubric, ruby, rude, rudiment, rue (n.), rufous, rugous, ruin, ruinate, ruinous, rule, ruminant, rumo(u)r, rural, ruse, scruple, scrupulous

- (etc.), scrutinize, scrutiny, spruce, sprucely, strumous, truant, truce, truculence, truculent.
- (2) After *l* (varying in pron. with *iu*) : ablution, agglutinate, blue, bluish, flue, fluency, fluent, fluid, flume, fluor, flute, fluvial, glucose, glue, glume, gluten, include, lubricate, lucid, lucifer, lucrative, lucre (etc.), plumage, plume, plummy, pluperfect, plural, plutocrat, pluvial, pluvious, preclude, recluse, reclusion, seclude, seclusion.
- (3) After *j* : abjure, conjure, jubilant, jubilate, jubilee, Judaism, judaize, judicature, jujube, julep, June, junior, juniper, Jupiter, jurisdiction, jurisprudence, jurist, jury, juvenile.
- (4) After *s* or *ch* (= *sh*) : assurance, assure, ensure, insurance, insure, sure : fichu, parachute.
33. Romanic and classical words with long vowels before consonant-groups.
- a. able, ably, cable, fable, gable, sable, stable, table ; staple.
 apricot, April, apron, cambric, candelabrum, chamber, chamberlain, cicatrix, flagrant, fragrance, fragrant, matrix, matron, nacre, natron, patriarch, * patriot (also with *ä*), * patron, sabre, * satrap, tabret, veratrin.
 ancient. angel. arrange. change. danger. derange, exchange, mange, manger, mangy, strange, stranger.

baste, chaste, chasten, haste, hasten, paste, pastry, taste, waste.

scarce, scarcely, scarcity.

- e. equable, equal, equalize, equi-, equine, frequent, obsequious, sequel, sequence, sequent.

febrile, Hebrew, inebriate, metre, negress, negro, regress, retro- (also *ě*), saltpetre, secrecy, secret, zebra; centimetre, decahedron; prescient, ether.

- i. (See Lists 16 and 17.)

- o. (See List 18.)

- u. bugle, cupreous, fugleman, involucre, (lubricant, etc.: see List 32), nucleus, nutrient, nutriment, nutritive.

impugn, oppugn.

34. Silent g in the group gn.

arraign, assign, benign, campaign, champagne, champaign, coign, condign, consign, deign, design, ensign, feign, foreign, impugn, malign, oppugn, poignant, poignancy, reign, resign, sign, sovereign. (But pronounced in: assignation, benignant, consignation, designate, -ation, malignant, oppugnant, pugnacious, repugnant, resignation, signal, signature, etc.)

35. Romanic words ending in -ice, -ise, -iss, -is.

- (1) accomplice, amice, apprentice, armistice, artifice, auspice, avarice, bodice, brattice, chalice,

cicatrice, coppice, cornice, cowardice, crevice, dentifrice, edifice, fortalice, gentrice, hospice, interstice, jaundice, lattice, liquorice, malice, notice, novice, office, orifice, poultice, practice (n.), precipice, prejudice, prentice, pumice, service.

- (2) anise, mortise, * pavise, practise (v.), * premise, promise, treatise.
- (3) * premiss.
- (4) arris, brewis, morris, * pavis.

36. Romanic verbs in *-ise*.

- (1) As suffix: advertise, chastise, compromise, disfranchise, enfranchise.
(Others are properly written with *-ize*, as *baptize*, *civilize*, *fraternize*, *humanize*; but also frequently with *-ise*.)
- (2) As part of a stem: advise, apprise, chastise, circumcise, comprise, demise, despise, devise, disguise, enterprise, excise, exercise, improvise, incise, premi'se, revise, surmise, surprise.
(Note *-yse* in *analyse*, *paralyse* from Greek.)

37. French words with *ch* = *sh*.

apache, avalanche, brochure, cartouche, chablis, chagrin, chaise, chalet, chamade, chambertin, cham-
ois, champagne, champignon, chancre, chandelier,
chanson, chantage, chaperon, char-a-banc, charade,
charivari, charlatan, charpie, chartreuse, chassis,

chateau, chatelaine, chauffeur, chauvinism, chef, chemise, chevalier, chevelure, cheville, chevron, chic, chicane, chiffon, chiffonier, chignon, chivalrous, chivalry (also pron. with **ch**), chute, débouch, douche, echelon, fichu, galoche (galosh), guilloche, (papier) mâché, machine, moustache, nonchalance, nonchalant, parachute, pêche, réchauffé, recherché, ricochet, Rochelle, niche, sachet, souchong, torchon.

